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The People's Press.

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THE CROAKER.

"Laugh at those who grumble,
And be merry as you can."
"We must travel through life, but why make
a dead march of it?"

Oh, the melancholy croaker,
With his croak, croak, croak
He can always tell a funeral,
But never tell a joke;
He, in his ready coffin,
Can drive a nail, no doubt;
But with a smiling visage
He never draws one out.

Oh, the poor, unhappy croaker,
Like a revolving vane,
He antidates the weather,
Is sure it's going to rain;
He knows the crops are ruined,
His memory he jogs
To prove that now the country
Is going to the dogs.

The dreary, weary croaker
Will have to die some day,
Perhaps he'll go to Heaven
And walk the golden way;
But when the shining pavement
His gloomy eyes behold,
He'll shake his head and mutter,
"I—d-o-n't be-lieve—they're—gold."
—*Detroit Free Press.*

A BABY'S FLAG.

Grizzled and gray, dazed and indolent, looking as it he had missed the train in the progress of this life; as if the world had gone on and left him hopelessly behind—no Christmas turkey for him this year; not for twenty years past, I reckon—the old Confederate soldier (who limped about awkwardly, for he had a lot of lead to carry) told me the story, the other day, in the Shenandoah. If it is untrue, or dull, blame him, not me, I only give it as I got it. General "Jeb" Stuart was hanging on the Federal flank. His midnight camp was pitched on the hillside. Up the hill a little way lay a farm house; two or three haystacks hung upon the hillside. The worn-out horses fed there and nodded their drowsy heads to the hay. All around on the ground under the trees in camp the troopers lay—black men, white men, brown men, men who were gray and old, little lads, boys who had seen dozens of battles and hardly yet as many years, a mixed and motley lot; ragged, wretched, hungry. They lay before the fire, munching roasted corn, gnawing it off the cob greedily, husking it, roasting it, rolling it in the ashes on the coals, singeing it in the blazing fire of old Virginia fence rails. Now and then a shot rang out in the clear, still night, away where the pickets met too closely for peace, and now and then better disposed men on the picket lines, or more favored and fortunate, met together and reached each other on their bayonets tobacco, and old, ragged newspapers, in a sort of exchange of prisoners of war. The moon rode high and white in the great blue sea above, and all the stars of heaven looked down in pity and in peace.

Then a song burst out. The black men were singing louder, sweeter, with more pathos and memories of home than the white men. It was a sad, grotesque, weird and unique picture. Suddenly Stuart stood in the midst of the ragged and uproarious lot.

"Discipline! Look here, Sergeant Zeb, I want discipline or death. Discipline, I say. Do you want me to fight battles and win victories with a howling mob like this and the enemy right here waiting to recoil on us the moment we give him a chance! Discipline, I say. Hang your blacks, and shoot your whites; or have discipline!"

Silence in a second! And the long, lean men, and the sleeping lads pulled themselves together and tried to look and act like soldiers, while the blacks, at the suggestion of their being hung up, melted back from the fitful embers into the night, as if they were a part of it. Then the weary, bearded chief threw himself on a heap of saddles at hand and forgot his sternness, as he looked about over the wretched group of poor fellows gathered for a little rest under the oaks.

"Boys, I'm hungry; hungry as a wolf; what have you got to eat?"

A dozen men sprang up, a half dozen young, beardless troopers rushed forward, and from out of the night, back under the trees, there came many black forms. And each and every one, black and white men, old men and little boys, reached up and thrust into the chieftain's hands, with generous alacrity, an ear of roasted corn. Some of these ears of corn had only a few teeth-marks in them, being almost entirely intact. Others again were pretty well gnawed down to the cob. But they were all alike offered with prompt generosity.

"Corn!" and the Confederate chief shook his head with a grim and sickly smile, as he muttered to himself: "Corn! biled corn, roasted corn, raw corn, white corn, red corn, all kinds of corn. No, no, boys, I'm hungry, but I can't eat corn any more to-night." The men melted back in respectful silence into a broad circle. And there, suddenly, somehow, in the centre of the circle, stood a child, a little boy, who had been aroused from his sleep on the pile of saddles in the commotion that attended the chieftain's coming. And now, wide awake, with a little toy flag in one hand and a red apple in the other, this little boy stood there in the midst of these wild and ragged men, with cheeks as rosy as the apple he held in his dimpled little hand.

"If yer hungry, mister, captain, general, here's my yed apple," and with this the little boy toddled right up and stood almost between the booted legs of the surprised soldier.

"Sergeant Zeb, where in all Jericho did this child come from? Is it yours? I won't have children around me here. I left my babies home; didn't you do the same?"

"Tain't my poor little chickie, General Stuart."

"Then take it to it's mother," thundered the chief.

"It's mother is dead, general."

"To its father, then."

"It's father is dead, too, general."

"Dead?"

"Dead. Killed in the battle yesterday when you led over that stone fence by the farm-house on the hill, sah. The Confederate general bit his lips. Then, muttering to himself as he rose up and turned half away: "Killed at the farm house where I led. Some poor farmer defending his home and little ones. I can't stand this!"

"Please, sir, Mister General, won't you take my yed apple? Papa growed it in his orchard. And he buyed me that, too."

Here the child reached its little flag, trying hard to make friends with the seemingly hard man, who was turning away as if to avoid it.

"Sergeant Zeb, where did that flag come from?"

"Had it in his hand when I found it, sah: it won't give it up, sah; says its father gave it to it for the Fourth of July, sah."

"Foff of July," piped the little waif, waving the little stars and stripes overhead, there in the midst of the dark and gathering circle of soldiers under the oaks. The general turned, stooped and caught the child in his arms.

"Keep your pretty little flag, and wave it when and where you like. Here, Zeb, take care of this kid. Boys, we killed its father by chance, yesterday. Let us take care of it. We can't do less; and, maybe, it will bring us luck. What do you say, boys?"

The wild shout that shook the leaves of the oaks overhead startled the advocate for discipline, and, turning to Zeb, as he strode away into the night for another part of his camp, he shouted: "Silence! and Zeb, discipline, discipline! Dash it, discipline or death, I say!" and he was gone. They gathered about the wild-eyed, rosy-faced orphan with its little flag and red apple, and many a black and white and not over-clean hand reached out to toy with and stroke the hair of gold that hung heavy as corn silk in summer time over the lad's shoulders.

"I found it in the fence corner," said Zeb, "all a shiverin', and its daddy and its mammy dead, shot down by stray bullets when we stormed the place."

"Yes, and dar war a rabbit right aside ub him," said a black face back in the dark, over another man's shoulder.

"An' golly, we kotched and eat der rabbit," chuckled another black man.

"Wal, we'll keep the kid; keep 'im till the cows come home." And with a grunt of universal approval from all as they gradually melted away, old Zeb hoisted the little one high up on his colossal shoulders, and turned suddenly to look and to listen, for there was a shout down the hill and a sudden sharp volley of shots above, beyond the hay stacks. It began to look as if this little squad of raiders had got into a bite. Shouts of the enemy down the hill; shots of the enemy up the hill beyond the hay stacks. Which way should the surprised and panic-stricken soldiers fly? The colossal old Virginia sergeant, with the child on his massive shoulders, was the only officer in charge. The blacks were hiding about behind trees, behind each other, under saddles, blankets, anywhere. The shouts of the advancing enemy came loud and clear from below and very near. The camp-fire, the song of the soldiers, had done the mischief. This little squad of ragged, panic-stricken night raiders was doomed. The leaves began to fall like autumn time over old Zeb, the tall and angular old sergeant.

What a plight for a soldier! A battle on hand and a babe in his arms. The old sergeant came near throwing it away with the heap of negroes, hiding away under the saddles. Where was Stuart? The sergeant put his hand to his ear and leaned to listen as best he could between the sharp volleys from below that were ruining the prospects of the next year's acorn crop in the trees overhead. He could hear the clatter of iron hoofs on the high ridge to the west. The moon was setting large and round and low. Over the bare crest of this hill and against the moon he could see the Confederate cavalry pouring in impetuous flight. Stuart, the cautious and wary leader, had escaped.

"Come men! We must follow our general on foot—any way to get out of this. Come! Up by the haystacks and over the ridge."

The strong man started up the stony hill to pass the hay stacks. The child, as if it was afraid it might fall, wound its left arm affectionately about the great gray shock of hair. And that little act saved it: that accidental show of affection won the old fellow's heart entirely. Why, he would not now have pitched it aside with the terrified negroes for gold. Up the hill he led swiftly, the men following in groups, knots, singly, armed, unarmed, limping, leaning, erect in all manners of ways, only so as to escape the Federals, charging up the hill from below. They could see the points of shining bayonets entering their camp, by the light of the burning fence rails, as they fled out of it, and the black color had nearly all faded from the flying Confederates as they neared the haystacks.

Here the gray-headed old sergeant, with the child on his shoulder, paused for a moment right under the haystacks to get his bearings. The moon had fallen down behind the crest of the hill. It was nearly dark now. The Federal bayonets were only a few steps in the rear. The ragged Confederates huddled close and helpless up and after the tall and grizzled old giant, who stood there looking out which way to lead them, with the child on his shoulder, its little left arm hugging the great shaggy head, its right one holding the flag.

The tall, gray soldier threw up his great, heavy hand to his brow and looked out under his broad palm to try and see which way to lead. Suddenly the haystacks blazed out before him, and the whole scene was bright as day. The Federals had been waiting for the Confederates to come. And now as they stood there, huddled together and helpless as sheep, they found the haystacks in their path of retreat, and stood there behind them, before them, around them, to shoot them down in the light they had kindled.

It was a matchless and magnificent sight! No scene so bright, no sunlight brighter! It pleased the child, excited and delighted it. What could it care for the long line of gleaming guns leveled a few rods away in the rear? What did it know of the death hiding down in every gleaming gun-barrel of that compact mass of uniformed men just before? Nothing at all. Its little heart leapt with wonder delight at the beautiful uniforms, the discipline, the quick action in which every gun was brought instantly to the shoulder. The bayonets were beautiful—the gleaming bayonets all in the bright light.

The child seemed to think this a part of the celebration, and in the fulness of its delight, just as the Federal officer drew his sword and was giving the word "Fire!" the child, holding tight on to the great grizzly head with its left hand, and, as if to contribute its part to the celebration, waved its little flag there in the glare and light. And in that awful stillness which comes always before any dreadful catastrophe, piped out in its shrill, little voice, as it raised itself higher for the occasion:

"Foff of July."

Put it upon record in gold and red that the Federal officer lowered the point of his sword. The heavy breeches of the guns struck the stony ground with a thud. The line of blue divided, and the old gray Confederate, with his little charge on his shoulder still waving the little flag, passed on through the line, while cheer after cheer shook the bullet-riddled leaves of the oaks overhead.

And this is the story of the old Confederate soldier of the Shenandoah, who had missed the train on the line of Progress, down in old Virginia.—*Joaquin Miller.*

War on the Sparrow.

War has again been declared against the English sparrow. The hardy and aggressive bird's enemies are moblizing with the determination to make a more vigorous attack upon him than he ever before experienced. The leaders in the movement are ornithologists and sportsmen. They have prepared a circular petition, that has been widely distributed and extensively signed, asking that some concerted action be taken to exterminate the "foreigner." The bird is spoken of as an "intolerable pest," and, beside being put down as a general nuisance, he is charged with ruthlessly murdering or driving away "our own sweet-voiced songsters." The petitions are to be sent to the Ornithological union of New York, and the society will take some action regarding them.

"I think the sparrow is a nuisance," said a sportsman who is taking part in the movement, yesterday. "He is an ugly little thing, with a voice like the sound made by a door swinging on rusty hinges. His habits are very disagreeable, and he is the most avaricious and bellicose creature in the whole bird world. He fights like a professional pugilist, and there is not a nice, quiet genteel bird that can stand up against him. A whole brood of 'em have taken possession of an ivy-vine that covers one of the walls of my house. They bulldozed all the other birds that used to come there so much that they have the whole vine to themselves now. They make such a noise that I can hardly sleep after daylight. The only way I can begin to get square is by popping over a dozen or two of them before breakfast every other morning. The sport amuses me, but it doesn't seem to make any diminution in the number of the birds. There must be millions of 'em. But I'm agin 'em all the same—I'm agin 'em to the death.'

The caretakers of several public squares said that the sparrows have taken almost entire possession of the trees and shrubs in the urban parks, and if any other bird strays in he is pretty sure to be set upon by the brown-feathered "toughs" and beaten off.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Palovzean Funeral Customs.

In the graveyards of the Palovzes, in the counties of Borsod and Heves, may be seen here and there pyramidal monuments of stone, with niches in their sides for images of the saints. They are a survival from the ancient heathen altars of these people, the Kumanians of old, which were erected in honor of the sun-god; and to this day also may be seen on many of the houses of the Palovzes the symbol of the pyramid with Baal's eye, the use of which has come down from generation to generation, without the peasants knowing what it means. Children who die still-born, or without having received baptism, are buried as near as possible to the pyramidal monuments. It is a part of the folk-lore of the Palovzes that the little ones who are laid to rest near these Baal-pillars will at the end of seven years come out from their graves, when, if some good soul will come near them and utter the baptismal formula, they will immediately become little angels and go to heaven; but, if the baptism is not given, they will have to wait seven years longer for another opportunity to be released. Many other reminiscences of Baal-worship survive among these people. The mother who has lost a young child wraps her head, as a sign of mourning, in a fiery red cloth. The former prevalence of cremation is indicated in the custom of burning the clothes which the deceased wore last. The tear-jugs of the ancients may still be found in the houses, of exactly the old form and size, but destined to a quite different purpose. Another peculiar custom at the funeral feast is to lay a plate with salt and bread upon the table, for the use of the soul of the departed one, if it should appear in the circle of friends.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Uncle Esek's Wisdom

There is no rule for beauty; this enables every man to have a little better looking wife than any of his neighbors.

I don't expect to please everybody. I don't know as I would if I could, for I don't think anybody but a fool could do it.

The last thing a man doubts is his judgment, when it ought to be the first thing he is suspicious of.

When the devil turns moralist look out for breakers; no one can tell where he is going to hit next; he can't even tell himself.

The world is all agog just now; everybody wants to talk, and nobody wants to listen—the fool-killer will be around soon, and put a stop to these things.

I believe in moral suasion—as a collateral.

Ignorance is the principal ingredient in bigotry—obstinacy and a general cussedness complete the job.

It ain't so much the ignorance of mankind that makes them ridiculous, as the knowing so much that ain't so.

Jokes weren't made to cast before swine, any more than pearls were; and the man who can make them shouldn't throw them around too loose.

The man who can, in a few words, tell all he knows, on any subject, at a minute's notice, is a hard one to tangle.

It is the brains of the devil that make him terrible; a fool-devil is the lowest order of cranks.—*Century.*

A Boy Who is Unable to Perspire.

There is a boy in Putnam county, a son of Jefferson Lee, ten years of age, who, owing to the peculiar nature of his skin, has never been known to sweat a drop of perspiration in his life. Another phenomenal feature connected with the boy is that he has only four teeth, and he had these when born, having neither cut nor shed any since his birth. He is very much affected by the seasons. In the summer he gets exceedingly warm and is compelled, in order to live at all, to keep his head and body wet with cold water, and falls off to almost a skeleton, but when winter comes and cold weather sets in he is enabled to dispense with his bath and grows fat. He is said to be a sprightly boy, with plenty of sense.—*Nashville World.*

The professor of anatomy at the Edinburgh university is paid $10,000 a year. The heads of the departments of Latin and mathematics receive $7,500 each.

WESTERN CATTLE TRAILS.

STOCK-YARDS IN THE CITY OF THE GREAT LAKE.

How Cattle are Slaughtered, Dressed and Shipped to Eastern and European Markets—A Great Industry.

At this point, some four miles from the heart of the city and about three squares south of the city line, says a Chicago letter to the New York *World*, are situated the largest cattle yards, being undoubtedly the largest stock market in the world. They were constructed in 1865, and have a capacity of 20,000 cattle, 150,000 hogs, 10,000 sheep, and 1,500 horses. One peculiarity of this market, and its greatest advantage, is that it is a strictly cash market. The moment a sale is made the company's officials weigh the cattle, and their certificate of weight is the basis of all negotiations, and the cash is paid to the owner. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe-keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge for yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. The market here is principally for cattle and hogs. There is considerable business done in horses and sheep, which is rapidly growing, but in these latter animals this point has not yet surpassed other markets.

Seventeen different railroads center in the yards. From these there were received during the year, and there were also driven in the yard, 1,878,944 cattle, 30,223 calves, 5,640,625 hogs, 749,917 sheep and 15,255 horses, in 196,938 cars, and there were shipped during the same year 966,758 cattle, 12,671 calves, 1,319,392 hogs; the difference between the number received and shipped being that which is bought by the Chicago buyers for killing or stock raising. The number of carloads received and shipped during this one year would make about 9,000 trains of thirty-one cars each, or, if all coupled in one train, would extend from New York to St. Louis and back again, or, to give figures, 2,146 miles.

The cattle received and sold here vary from the finest thoroughbred down to the cheapest grade. The largest number of cattle, however, may be classified as home-bred and range cattle, these latter coming from the vast cattle ranges of Montana, Colorado and Texas. The poorest grades of cattle are sold and used for canning purposes, the best for stock-breeding or fattening here, for export to Europe and for the beef-dressers of Chicago. There being so much interest now centered in what is known in New York as "Chicago dressed beef," your correspondent paid a visit to the slaughter-houses and refrigerators located on the edge of the Union stock yards. The inclosures of this establishment here cover a ground space of about 1,400 by 400 feet, beside the necessary room for railroad turnouts and switches whereon to receive the ice and ship the beef.

Let us now follow a steer from the cattle-pen to the market in New York or London. The bullock to be killed is driven from the inclosure to a separate pen and thence into a narrow stall, where he is alone. Here he is stunned by one or two blows upon the head, which have a double object—one to disable him, but the more important to drive all the blood possible to the brain and forward parts. After this a chain is fastened to him and through a sliding door he is hauled upon what is called the bed of the slaughter-house. Overhead throughout the entire building is a system of iron tracks intersecting and connected by switches, to which are attached sheaves and blocks and hooks, and these, being connected with powerful steam machinery, may be run in any direction. After the steer is put upon the bed his forefeet are so placed as to open as wide as possible the opening which is to be made in his arteries and thus make sure of the perfect and entire exit of blood. He is again knocked in the forehead until his muscles relax, when a man opens with a sharp knife the aorta, the largest artery in the body at the lower throat. His head is then entirely severed from the body and by means of a chain on the hindlegs he is hoisted clear of the floor and is shoved into another place to make room for a fresh victim. He is again lowered on the floor, where he is placed on his back, his feet taken off, the skin taken from the belly and sides, the breast and crotch sawed open and the caul taken off. This caul surrounding the stomach contains the pure fat in the steer, and is washed and cleansed to be converted into silet oil. The carcass is then wiped over, washed free from blood stains and other impurities, is hooked and hoisted up part way, the tail cut out, furnishing ample material for the celebrated ox-tail soup, the rump skinned, and after being hoisted clear of the floor the two men beat down the fell on the hindlegs, another takes the hide off the back, the entrails are removed and the animal is sawn down the spine from the tail; the back is thoroughly washed off and wiped and split down the middle; he is then hoisted further and run on another track to more thoroughly drain out the blood, and the hide is entirely cut from forelegs and neck. This is done in such a neat, careful way with clean knives and hands that these hides bring an extra price in the market. The neck is split and the carcass is trimmed, carefully cutting off all ragged pieces of fat or meat, all blood stains or bruises; it is again thoroughly washed in two waters and wiped dry, when it is allowed to hang at the back of the beds near the cooler, where, after being allowed to thoroughly drip some fifteen minutes or more, it is again wiped and trimmed and shoved in the cooler to be entirely dripped of its remaining animal heat. The number of men actually handling the animal from the pen to the cooler is forty-two. In addition to these there are large numbers carrying away offal, washing floors and posts, wiping the hooks and implements, so that at the close of each day's killing there is not any filth, debris or even blood left on the floor.

The floors of the coolers are covered with clean, dry sawdust, which is changed every other day. These coolers or refrigerators are very simple in construction, with hollow walls, having an ice chamber overhead, the cold air from which is conducted downward, and thus is kept up a constant circulation of pure air at an even temperature of about forty degrees F. These refrigerators have ample room to hold about seven thousand cattle. The cars in which this beef is transported are built on a similar principle and will each contain from twenty-five to thirty-four cattle. The meat is usually kept forty-eight hours before shipment, by which time all animal heat is surely expelled from the meat. It is from three to four days on the way to New York, and on the way the ice is resupplied four times. Thus beef sent from this place is at least seven days old when it reaches the New York market. In the winter time the same temperature is maintained, but the ice needs only to be replenished twice.

This concern uses about thirty-three car-loads of fresh ice per day. As each car averages fourteen tons, this makes about five hundred tons of ice per day. Ice is very cheap here, so much so that it does not even pay to manufacture artificial ice, much less to use any chemical or other artifical means of cooling. One notable fact connected with this process of slaughtering cattle is that the hearts of animals so killed are always empty of blood, whereas those killed by other processes are generally full.

Beef thus prepared is sent by rail to the coast, shipped in similar refrigerators on steamers to Liverpool and London, where it is taken out of the coolers, carted and sent by ordinary rail car to Smithfield and other markets to England, and has always been in good condition and superior to English beef. In one instance meat was thus kept forty-three days on a disabled steamer and yet was in fair condition on arrival in England.

A Farmer's Private Railroad Station

"We made a singular discovery the other day," remarked an official of a road running into Chicago. "About three miles beyond a certain station on our line there is a farm house by the side of the track. Just beyond the farm house is a little creek, over which there is a small bridge. About four years ago some repairs were made to that little bridge, and, of course, the bridge gang had put up a signboard 'Run Slow' on either side during the day or so the bridge was weakened. When they had finished their work, they went off and forgot the signs. The fact is, the boards had disappeared, and they didn't take the trouble to hunt them up.

"Some weeks afterward, no one knows just when, those signs reappeared in their former places. Nobody knew who put them there or what for. Nobody cared. If the section men noticed them at all they thought the bridge men had done it. It was none of the engineer's business why they were there—it was their duty to observe regulations, which required them to slow down at all such signs. Observe regulations they did. For about four years not a train had passed over that little bridge without slowing almost to a standstill. The culvert, for that's all it is, has been as safe as any part of the roadbed, and yet stopping and starting trains there has cost this company thousands of dollars. You know, it costs money to stop and start trains.

"You are wondering how it all comes about, of course. Well, that farmer stole those boards and put them up again at his leisure. For four years he has been going into the town or coming from it on our trains, getting on or off right at his own door. It was a slick scheme, and how he must have laughed at us and enjoyed it all the while. But his game is up now, and the engineers are having their revenge by keeping up an infernal screeching of their whistles at all hours of the day or night whenever they pass that farm house."—*Chicago Herald.*

Curious Land Sinks.

Those curious depressions of the soil known as sinks, a Florida letter says, have attracted the attention of scientific men and form one of the features of the country to visitors. Timid people are afraid of them, but I do not see any difference between them and the natural depressions one meets with in all wooded counties. Sometimes an acre will commence to sink toward the center and year after year the depth increases until it reaches its lowest point and stands still. Some of these places are wonderfully beautiful, being covered with a luxuriant undergrowth of bush vegetation, shaded by immense trees garlanded with grapevines and jasmine, and charmingly draped with the beautiful moss of this country, with perhaps at the base a pool of clear water. These bosky shades are much frequented by cattle and they enhance by the attractions of life and motion a picture that any artist might be proud to add to his collection. Sometimes the central part really does fall out of sight, leaving a hole whose depth may be imagined, but out of such fissures I have seen oak trees growing of large girth, proving that they do not really go through to China.

The Best Medicine.

Speaking generally it is not to the laboratory of the chemist that we should go for our potash salts, but to the laboratory of nature, and more especially to that of the vegetable kingdom. They exist in the green parts of all vegetables. This is illustrated by the manufacture of commercial potash from the ashes of the twigs and leaves of timber trees. The more succulent the vegetable the greater the quantity of potash it contains, though there are some minor exceptions to this. As I have already stated, we extract and waste a considerable proportion of these salts when we boil vegetables and throw away the potage, which our wiser and more thrifty neighbors add to their every-day menu. When we eat raw vegetables, as in salads, we obtain all their potash.

Fruits generally contain important quantities of potash salts, and it is upon these especially that the possible victims of lithic acid should rely. Lemons and grapes contain them most abundantly. Those who cannot afford to buy these as articles of daily food may use cream of tartar, which, when genuine, is the natural salt of the grape.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

How Much Sleep.

The only rule is, take enough. Old Mother Means in Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" advised her husband when buying cheap land, "While yer a-gettin', get a-plenty." So say we in regard to sleep, a full quantity of which is more valuable than the grandest prairie farms the sun ever shone upon.

It is during the wakeful hours that the muscles and the nervous system and brain expend their energies. Muscles are partially recruited during the day by nourishment taken, but the greatest recuperating work of the nerves and brain is done during sleep. Such recuperation must at least equal the expenditure made through the day, or else the brain is ill-nourished, wastes, withers. Persons who, in early English history, were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs. Persons who are starved to death suffer brain starvation also, and pass into halucinations and then into insanity.—*Health and Home.*

In the Megantic district of Quebec, Canada, a reward of $500 each is offered for the destruction of bears.

There is a postoffice in South Carolina named Catarrh.

COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF HOW HATS ARE MADE.

A Curious Process and One That Calls For Great Labor—Various Stages of Hat-Making.

In the first place the whole material of which a good felt hat is made—with the exception of the bands, binding and lining—is fur. For this purpose the furs of the beaver, the Russian hare, the rabbit, the French coney and the South American rutria are used. Every reader will be familiar with all but the last-named animal, which is a soft-coated, beautifully marked rodent, about as large as a cat. Several of these furs are mixed to make the felt, and the mixtures for fine hats are secrets carefully guarded by the men who have discovered the right proportions for the constituents.

The forming process is a most curious one. It consists of a copper cone six inches broad across the top, about twelve broad across the bottom and three feet high. This cone is full of holes; in fact, it is a sieve. A workman takes it and dampens it. Then he sets it so that the rim at the bottom is caught in the round groove of a wooden plate. This plate is raised a foot above the floor in the center of a semi-circular wooden fence rising six feet above the floor. On one side of this particular inclosure and rising above it are the rollers of a big machine, at which a boy is standing. The boy sets the machine going and it begins to fill the air above it with hair. The man with the cone has also started some machinery, apparently, for the cone is rapidly revolving horizontally, and something beneath it which cannot be seen is buzzing busily. Then the man takes the two doors which are folded back from the sides of the semi-circular fence and closes them. They form another complete semi-circle and the cone is thereupon shut up in a kind of wooden well six feet in diameter. Hair is raining down all this time from the machine above this well. Before a minute is over the machine has tossed all the fur for one hat into the air. The boy rings a bell, the machine stops, the man opens the doors of the well, the cone is stopped, and then the visitor looks at what seems a miracle. All the fur which has been seen lately falling softly like rain into the wooden well is lying evenly distributed upon the top and sides of the cone.

This loose fur covering of the copper cone is the felt hat as it first begins to take shape. The man who is attending to it throws wet cloths about it and carries cone and all away to a tank, where he plunges it in boiling water. Then he carries the cone to a table and carefully strips the hat form off it. It needs an experienced hand to do this; a tyro at the business would break the loose lying form all to bits. The man performs the operation with ease, though, and turns it over and over, looking for flaws and weak parts. Whenever he perceives one he takes some wet fur and sticks it there. When he has patched the form before him he wraps a wet cloth about it and carefully wrings it out. When the wringing process is complete he rolls it with a wooden rolling pin, just as a woman rolls pastry. He rolls it from the top downward and its height diminishes every minute. At first it was about three feet high and the same in other dimensions as the cone, but in a little while it is contracted, with the rolling pin and continued dipping in hot water, to two feet high, about. Then it is taken to what is called the sizing shop. In this place are round tables, the centers of which are low, while the boards slope up to the outer edges; in the low, central part boiling water is bubbling. A man stands at each of these tables and beside him lies a pile of hat forms. He takes one and beats it and dips it in the boiling water and rolls it from the top downward till it becomes not more than nine inches high.

When it has reached the required size for this process the hat is "shaved" by a man who takes it on his knee and goes over its surface rapidly with a very sharp knife. Then it is "second sized" or rolled again to make it smaller, and after that stiffened with shellac dissolved in alcohol, laid on with a brush, then it is cleared, the surface being washed with a solution of soda. The next process is dyeing, which is very carefully done, the exact proportions of dyewood to water being preserved and the hats kept continually stirred as, if they were allowed to rest on each other, there would be some very extraordinary coloring effects produced.

After being dyed the hat goes to the "blocker out." This man—who is one of many—has a hand on him like a horse's hoof; the palm is one great callous as white as a water blister and as hard as sole leather, and the palm side of his finger and thumb show similar callousness. These are produced by the man's work, which is especially hard. He has by strength and considerable skill and much perseverance to pull the hat into the shape of the block. There are no artificial aids. He dips the hat into boiling water, pulls it out again, dips his hand into a cask of cold water which stands by his side, and then grasping some portion of the hat between his hand he braces himself and pulls.

When the "blocker out" has got through with it the hat is ready for finishing. A man now pulls it over a block and irons it into the final shape. Then smooth sand paper is used to pounce or smooth it. After being thoroughly pounced the hat is then greased with hot, crude oil to make the color even; then it is rounded and the brim cut to any desired width. After this cutting, which is done with a gauged hand-machine, the hat goes away to the curlers, who curl the brim. These men must be very skillful and have good eyes for size and shape. They take a curved iron blade with a wooden handle and turn up the sides of the brim a little at a time till they get it to the required shape. One of these men frequently makes as much as $75 per week, and one week he made $110. After the hats have passed through the curlers' hands they go to the trimmers, who are all girls. These put on the silk binding and the sweat bands and sew in the lining, and the hats are then taken away to the packing room, where each hat is carefully nested in a compartment of the wooden box in which it is to travel to its destination. Such is the method of making stiff felt hats. The soft felt articles are turned out in much the same way save that the stiffening is omitted and the brim is flanged over an iron block.

To make the silk stovepipe hats a large square of muslin is dipped in shellac, wrung out and then stretched over a wooden frame to dry. After drying it is cut up into sizes and shapes suitable for the various parts of the hat. Some pieces are cut on the bias for the crowns of hats, others are stiffened particularly for the brims, while the muslin for the central cylinders, which are to be the sides, is cut out in oblong squares. The material for a dozen of these hats is then given to a workman, who draws the frame of the hat together around a block and fastens it by means of a hot iron. The shell of the hat, as it is called, is then varnished and dried, making it stiff, and then the silk plush is put on, a man ironing it to the shellac covered shell and sponging it with water at every stroke of the iron. Girls sew in the crown and the brim after the sides of the shell have been fastened, and then the seams are gone over with a hot iron, which conceals all traces of them. The brim is then curled as in the case of the felt article, and the hat then goes away to the luering machine, where the polish brushes, revolving rapidly, give it a high polish. From the luering machine it goes to the hands of a girl who trims it and puts in the lining.

Opera hats are made of steel springs imported from France and covered here with either merino or black satin.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Increased Length of Human Life.

The stage to which we have at present attained may be stated thus: Compared with the period 1838–54 (the earliest for which there are trustworthy records) the average duration of a man's life is now 41.9 years instead of 39.9, and of a woman's 45.3 instead of 41.9 years, an addition of eight per cent. to the female life and five per cent to the male. Of each thousand males born at the present day, fourty-four more will attain the age of thirty-five than used to be the case previous to 1871. For the whole of life the estimate now is that of 1,000 persons (one-half males and one-half females) thirty-five survive at the age of forty-five, twenty-six at fifty-five, nine at sixty-five, three at seventy-five and one at eighty-five. To put the case in another way, every 1,000 persons born since 1870 will live about 2,700 years longer than before. In other words, the life of 1,000 persons is now equal in duration to that of 1,070 persons previously; and 1,000 births will now keep up the growth of our population as well as 1,070 births used to do. This is equivalent in result to an increase of our population, and in the best form—viz., not by more births but by fewer deaths, which means fewer maladies and better health. What is more, nearly seventy per cent. of this increase of life takes place (or is lived) in the "useful period"—namely, between the ages of twenty and sixty. Thus of the 2,700 additional years lived by each thousand of our population seventy per cent., or 1,890 years, will be a direct addition to the working power of our people. It is to be remembered that there might be a great addition to the births in a country with little addition to the national working power—nay, with an actual reduction of the national wealth and prosperity—seeing that, regarded as "economic agents," children are simply a source of expense, and so also are a majority of the elderly who have passed the age of three score. On the other hand, as already said, only one-quarter of the longer or additional life now enjoyed by our people is passed in the useless periods of childhood and old age, and more than one-third of it is lived at ages when life is in its highest vigor, and most productive alike of wealth and of enjoyment.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

His First Case.

"I lost my first case to a miserable little pettifogging lawyer named Johnny Wood," said General Sharp, at Chicago. "I was a graduate of Harvard Law school, and had a good deal of conceit, beside a perfectly good case. When my senior warned me that I should have to meet Johnny Wood, I laughed at him. The suit was before a justice of the peace. We made out our case, and Wood's client, the plaintiff, made out none worth speaking of at all. When Johnny Wood arose to speak he rehearsed the evidence impartially, and then, taking up a book read the law—such law as I had never heard of, but which fitted his case to a nicety. When he got through, I said, 'Mr. Wood, will you allow me to see that statute, please?'

"'Certainly, sir,' he replied, handing me the book closed.

"'Ah, thank you; bnt what page is it on?'

"'What page?' he cried, indignant. 'Don't expect me to coach you, young man. Find your own law—you. I found mine.'

"Of course I couldn't find it, but Johnny had the laugh, and the court with him, and I lost my case, according to the law which that scoundrel Wood had made out of his head just as he spun it out."

Buttered Flower.

A Connecticut company, says the Hartford *Times*, makes flour already for baking biscuit or strawberry shortcake; it only requires to be mixed with milk or cold water, and the batter is ready for the oven. The process of its manufacture is interesting. A quantity of wheat flour is sifted and dumped into a large tub. Butter cut into large cubes is added to the flour. Then the white-coated operator weighs out certain mysterious quantities of baking soda and fine table salt, which go to swell the contents of the tub. Then the mixture is placed in a large polished cask, which revolves slowly in one direction, while a sort of dasher inside moves in the opposite direction. The cask revolves about thirty minutes, at the end of which time it is opened. It is found that the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed; every particle of moisture contained in the butter has been evaporated, and that the mixture is as fragrant as new mown hay. It is then placed in bags and boxed for shipment.

According to official statistical reports, the average annual crop of potatoes throughout the world is as follows: Germany, 235,000,000 metrical hundred-weights; France, 113,000,000; Russia, 110,000,000; Austria, 75,000,000; the United States, 47,000,000; Ireland, 38,000,000; Great Britain, 26,000,000; Belgium, 23,000,000; Sweden, 16,000,000; Holland, 15,000,000; Hungary, 14,000,000; Italy, 7,000,000; Norway, 6,000,000; Denmark, 5,000,000; the Australian colonies, 3,000,000; Portugal, 3,000,000; Spain, 2,000,000; grand total, 730,000,000 hundred-weights.

At Regent's park, London, about 50,000 plants are given away yearly to poor applicants.

It is said that the Germans are to the Americans in Chicago as three to two.

The sting of a wasp is said to be fatal to a Chinaman.

VALLEY AND PEAK.

The Valley said to the Peak,
"Oh, Peak, I fain would arise
And be great like you; I would seek
Your remote and sacred skies.
Although I lie so low
At your feet, I aspire to share
The mysteries that you know
In your cloud-roofed house of air."

The Peak to the Valley said,
"Oh, Valley, be content,
Since for you my veins have bled,
And for you my breath is spent.
Alone, for your sake, I live
In the cold and cloudy blue,
Great only by what I give
Out of unreached heavens to you."
—*Lucy Larcom.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

He is a philosopher who can find music in a fat man's snore.

A man with a cast in his eye—A trout fisherman.—*Texas Siftings.*

Earthquakes cause quite a movement in real estate.—*New York Dial.*

A cobbler's wife call him "Breath," because he lasts for the living.

Practical jokes—Those that are published and paid for.—*New York Mail.*

The only bar that tramps are unfamiliar with—Crowbar.—*New York Telegram.*

A Boston agricultural editor says that the best way to preserve peaches is to keep a bulldog in the orchard.—*Courier-Journal.*

A society exchange says: "Ladies' bonnets this season will be felt." Yes, and the one to feel it most will be the husband.—*Boston Post.*

"Why is a harmonious husband and wife like eight cubic feet?" asked Flattery, and before I could reply the answer came: "Because they are both in accord."—*Boston Times.*

A fashion paper, in describing a belle's attire recently, said she wore carbuncles, and now that poor girl gets 300 different recipes for the cure of boils in every mail.—*Washington Hatchet.*

Orange peel is now said to be collected, dried in ovens and sold for kindling fires. It burns readily and with great fierceness and is safer than kerosene. Now cannot some useful avocation be found for the treacherous banana peel.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"So, you have finally made up your mind you won't have me?" he asked. "Yes, firmly," she replied. "I suppose you take me for a fool for proposing to you so often." "No, sir; I don't take you for a fool. I wouldn't have you for a gift."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I hear that your wife creates quite a sensation," said one Burlington man to another who had recently been married. "Well, I guess she does." replied the other dubiously, feeling of the bumps on his head. "But the sensations are not altogether so pleasant as might be wished.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"You must be sick to hire a horse in the daytime," said an impecunious young man to a companion. "Why so?" was the inquiry. "Are they any cheaper at night?" "Guess they are! All you've got to do is to eat a five-cent slice of mince pie and you can have a mare all night that would beat Maud S. to flinders."—*Burlington Free Press.*

REASSURED.

"Oh, youth, with smooth sand-papered pate,
The night is dark, the hour is late,
Why do you linger on my gate?"

"I stay to help your daughter hold
This gate upon its hinges old;
Go in, old man, you're catching cold!"

The old man sought his little bed,
And pillowed there his tranquil head;
"I guess the gate is safe," he said.
—*Luther G. Riggs.*

"Landlord!" cried an irritated traveler who had been eating dried-apple pie at a railroad lunch-house, as he held one hand to his shattered jaw and produced a gimlet with the other. "Look at this confounded gimlet I've found in your pie and broke half the teeth in my head out on!" "Well, I declare!" said the landlord. "I wanted to use that yesterday and hunted all over for it. Much obliged, stranger."—*New York Star.*

HEALTH HINTS.

Slices of cucumber laid upon a hot or aching head are supremely grateful and refreshing.

De Renzi and Rummo give inhalations twice a day for two hours, in a small room, of spray of a solution of iodoform in turpentine for phthisic. The effects are more satisfactory than with any other mode of treatment.

If any person who is liable to poison with poison ivy will take pure olive oil after being exposed to it he will feel no bad effects, and the oil will neutralize the evils of the poison if a few doses be taken even after the poison has broken out.

The best remedy for cramp, the simplest and the most efficacious that I know of, is a band of cork. It is easily made by cutting a small, new wine-cork into thin slices, which must be sown close together upon ribbon or tape an inch wide. It can be tied around any part affected, and worn during the night.—*Health and Home.*

In a case of extensive burn unhealed after six years, Doctor Frank C. Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., in *Medical News*, says. "I made use of three different kinds of skin grafts, namely, from the skin of a young rabbit, from the human skin, and from the inner membrane of a perfectly fresh hen's egg." Of the three he much preferred the egg membrane as being much more readily obtained, and one egg will supply any number of grafts needed.

A Remarkable Canine.

A lady in Newport who honors me with her friendship, owns a remarkable dog. He is a King Charles spaniel, I believe. The dog is certainly a beauty, with his silky coat, his long ears and his sympathetic eyes. I don't know his name; it is "Too-too," "Tutu," or "Toto," they all sound alike, and I never have seen the dear dog's name spelled out. When this famous dog is on exhibition in the beautiful home of my friend, he does wonderful things. His mistress, giving him a bit of cracker, says: "Tutu, there is sugar in this, and sugar costs a good deal of money." The dog takes a little bite, and in his mouth hands—if a dog can "hand" a thing in his mouth—the rest of the cracker back. If he is told that the cracker is cheap, that it did not cost anything, he eats it greedily. Sometimes he is told: "Tutu, there is poison in that cracker; don't eat it." Then he paws it to pieces and puts it away from him. In everything he shows intellect and intelligence. Darwin, if you remember, exhibits a very pretty line between intellect and intelligence.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1884

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1884.
$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-second volume on January 1st, 1884.
Now is th time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than eve.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

—See supplement for election nevs.

THANKSGIVING.—The President of the United States has issued the usual Thanksgiving proclamation, designating Thursday, 27th inst., to be observed as the special occasion for "thanksgiving unto God for the countless blessings wherewith he has visited this nation."

Similar proclamations are or will be issued by the Governors of the States.

—The expense of holding a general election in New York is quite an item. The bill which the city will have to pay this year amounts to $157,530, including pay to poll clerks and inspectors, rents, repairs, stationery and printing.

THE ELECTION.

The Democrats throughout the State celebrated their victory on Monday night, by torchlight processions, bon-fires, addresses by prominent speakers, etc.

The returns show that Gen. Scales is elected by at least 20,000 majority over Dr. York, for Governor, and the Legislature is Democratic by increased majority.

The official determination of the result will not be made known until the Legislature meets on Wednes day after the first Monday in January.

We will publish a full and detailed statement as soon as received.

Both parties claim the Presiden tial election, but the Democrats seem confident of the election of Cleveland. The hitch is in the State of New York, where the vote is *close*.

The vote of New York was counted on Tuesday, and the returns will be sent to the Secretary of State at Albany. Th returns are then canvassed by the board of canvassers, consisting of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Lieutenant-Governor and State Engineer—all of whom, except the Secretary of State are Democrats.

The excitement in regard to the Presidential election is running high in the North.

The following bold scheme is reported from New York in all the leading papers:

It was on Saturday last that Mr. Blaine sent a dispatch covering six pages of telegraph paper to the National Republican Committee. The committee have not communicated its contents, but it is understood that, with the sublime audacity which has always been his marked characteristic, the defeated candi date for the Presidency sternly holds up the committee to the point of contesting the will of the people until the last extremity, regardless of personal consequence or public disaster. Whether the committe, in the face of the rapidly rising and overwhelming public sentiment to the contrary, will persist in stirring up strife and contention until absolutely compelled to bow to the inevitable depends on Mr. Blaine himself.

Two of the Republican electors of the State have publicly expressed the opinion that Mr. Blaine has no valid claim to the vote of New York, and that his pretensions should be at once abandoned.

The State Democratic Committee of New York has issued an address in which the following occurs:

"These public certified returns have been sifted in the several counties by both parties with the most conscientious care during the last four days, until every possible doubt as to the result has been removed.

"Knowing this fact that they now propose, as a last desperate resort, to make of the Boards of County Canvassers throughout the State, where controlled by them, so many returning boards, after the pattern of those not long since used by them in the Southern States. Wherever the boards fail them, judicial orders are to be applied for. Thus relying upon the partisanship of the boards in the first place, and of Judges of their own political faith in the second, they intend and expect to throw again In dispute the result of the election and involve it in interminable litigation

"To this end printed papers have been sent by them to their agents and representatives in every county in the State of New York, to be used with the courts whenever an occasion can be manufactured.

"Of the entire reliability of our information as to this scheme there can be no question."

The New York *Herald* says with plainness:

"Gentlemen, you will push this country perilonsly near to the verge of a revolution if you persist in your chicanery and find unscrupulous supervisors and facile judges to do your bidding. Your party was fairly beaten in the election. The Presidential cheat of 1876 shall not be repeated with success, nor attempted with impunity. If you are as wise as your recent associate, Jay Gould, you will follow his exemple of surrender."

BLAINE'S CLAIMS.—On Saturday the situation was simple. The Democratic committee had returns from every precinct and county, and they showed that Cleveland had carried the State.

The *World* had similar returns; the *Herald* had similar returns; the *Sun* had similar returns; the Associated Press had similar returns. All these returns collected by different agencies and not entirely agreeing in every detail, concurred in one thing—that Grover Cleveland had carried New York State.

The official returns from the counties were to the same effect.

The National Republican committee and the *Tribune* claim to have different figures. What the figures of the National Republican committee are, no one knows. They refused to make them public. Under these circumstances no thinking man pays any attention to such a claim.

From all that we can see the truth is the Republican committee have only a faint hope that something may turn up to their advantage and until the official vote is officially counted they propose to insist that they have carried the State. If we are correct, no harm is done by their presistency. It is a matter of moonshine.

The following is what the New York *Evening Post*, (Rep.) says why Cleveland was elected President:

"The great fact which stands out in all the election returns is that the Independent Republicans have saved the country from the disgrace of Blaine's election. It is the aspect of the victory which gives us the greatest satisfaction. It puts Cleveland into the Presidency as the representative, not of the Democratic party, but of the independent and reform sentiment of both parties, and especially of the independent Republicans, who have elected him by their persistence and courage."

The Latest.

BY WEDNESDAY NOON'S MAIL.

The Charlotte *Observer* of Wednesday has Washington dates of Tuesday midnight, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 12 p. m.—New York official returns continue to verify those already published. Chairman Gorman telegraphs that Clevelaud's plurality of 1,234 will be considerably increased.

—No doubt is entertained in Washington as to the result, and preparations are now on foot for the largest Democratic parade on Thursday night ever known in the history of the district.

—Only brain work and excesses reduce the vitality and cause ner vous exhaustion, etc. The Pastile treatment is a radical cure. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., sent *free* on trial.

Below we give the address of both the political parties, for the information of our readers:

Address of the National Democratic Committee.

LET US CELEBRATE.

HEADQ'S NAT'L DEM. COMMITTEE,
No. 11 WEST 24 ST., NEW YORK,
November 7th, 1884.

To the People of the United States:

There can no longer be any question concerning the actual result of the Presidential election. Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks have a majority of 18 in the electoral college. It is not worth while for our adversaries to claim the electoral vote of the State of New York. It is absolutely certain that the returns of the proper officers of the election on the night of the 4th of November showed a decisive plurality in the State for the electors supporting Cleveland and Hendricks. If any different or altered returns are now being prepared or promulgated, they are corrupt falsifications of reports of the State of New York and men aiding or abetting the making of such reports are criminals.

It is not expected that you will tamely submit to the machinations of such men. Let them understand that you will not. Recognize at noon tomorrow throughout the United States the actual election of Cleveland and Handricks by firing national salutes. Meet tomorrow night throughout the country and express your opinion in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. The men of New Yoik are resolved not to submit to the gross outrage attempted to be perpetrated upon their rights. They will speak for themselves.

[Signed]
WM. H. BARNUM,
Chairman Nat. Dem. Com.
A. P. GORMAN,
Chairman Nat. Ex. Com.

The Republicans.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE—THEY CLAIM THE ELECTION OF BLAINE AND LOGAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The following address has just been issued:

Headquarters National Republican Committee, New York City, Nov. 6, 1884.—The Republican Committee rejoices that the returns now received warrant it in announcing the triumphant election of Blaine and Logan. The Republicans have carried every Northern State, except New Jersey and Connecticut. Virginia also seems to have a majority for the Republican cause and ticket, and there is a strong probability that West Virginia has also, while other Southern States are in doubt. The Northern States alone show thus far for Blaine and Logan 233 electoral votes and insure their election. In New York attempts to tamper with the returns have already been detected. The actual vote cast in New York city, King's county and 1,852 other election precincts, gave at the utmost only 1,481 plurality to Grover Cleveland, while 163 precincts not yet heard from gave 2,171 plurality to Garfield. There is, therefore, no ground for doubt that the honest vote of the State has been given to the Republican candidates, and though the defeated candidate for the Presidency is at the head of the election machinery in the State, the Democratic party, which has notoriously been the party of fraud in elections for years, will not be permitted to thwart the will of the people. The National Republican Committee calls on the chairmen and individual members of all county committees to take the promptest and most stringent measures to protect the sancity of the pallot. The Republican candidates have been honestly elected beyond question. Any attempt to cheat the people and to defeat their will thus expressed at the polls must be sternly resisted by every law respecting citizen.

[Signed] B. F. JONES, Chairman.
SAMUEL TISSELED, Secretary.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December comes to us ahead of all others, a perfect marvel of beauty. There are more than a hundred pages of reading-matter; two supurb steel-plates; a colored pattern, costlier even than a chromo; a colored fashion plate, double size, printed from steel; and more than half a hundred wood-cuts of fashions, work-table patterns, etc., etc. The stories are exceptionally good, though "Peterson" always has the very best. It is a standing wonder to us how this magazine can be furnished at its low price; it can only be explained by the enormous circulation which "Peterson" has had now for more than thirty years.

—The baby is sleeping"—at last, yes! But she would not have slept, nor would her mother, had not that fond parent been induced to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures the croupy cough that sounds so like nails being driven into the child's coffin.

GENERAL NEWS.

GATHERED FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

—The Director of the Mint estimates the amount of gold and silver in the United States on the first of October, 1884, to have been $815,000,000 In addition to this, the mints and assay offices held bullion for coinage at that date amounting to gold, $53,000,000; silver, $5,000,000.

—The earnings of all the Southern railroads are much larger than ever before, and the increase denotes a steady and gratifying advance in all the material interests of this section.

—Paper cigars are the newest Yankee invention. They are described as being an exact imitation of the natural tobacco, well flavored, burning well and holding their white ash firmly. They have been sent to Australia in large quantities.

—The cotton premiums offered by the World;s Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans yesterday are: $1,000 for the best bale of long staple, $500 for the best bale of upland cotton; $250 for the second best bale of upland; $500 for the best bale of bottom land. Contest is open to all. No charge to enter.

—Raleigh *Chronicle* says: A volunteer company has been organized at Bingham School, which will visit New Orleans in December next and compete for the prize of $3 000 offered to the best company. Lieut. Batchelor will command the company, which already numbers thirty-one men.

The Work of the Bible Society.

For the last thirty-four years the Bible societies of England and America have printed over 10,000 copies for each business day. And at an outlay of about $65,000,000 over 145,000,000 copies of the Scriptures have been published by these two societies since the formation in 1804 and 1816, the dates of their respective organizations. If, as has also been estimated, the numerous Bible societies and private publishers have issued as many copies, the number of copies of Scriptures printed would about equal a copy for every family now living on the globe.

Hundreds of People Buried.

The correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* gives the following particulars of the recent disaster at Catania: Toward one o'clock in the afternoon heavy black clouds overspread Mount Etna, and the sea already rough, broke into a fury as if lashed by invincible fiends. A quarter of an hour later it began to pour in such torrents that you could not see a yard before you. The wind howled dismally and swept away everything before it. It was a terrible time, making the most courageous quake, while the women joined in prayer for those exposed to the storm in the open fields. Yet none realized what that dreadful day would bring to pass. Hardly had the hurricane begun to abate, ere a messenger reached the prefecture with the appalling tidings that the neighboring villages of Cibali, Borgo Guardia and Ognissa had been completely destroyed; hundreds of the inhabitants were buried under the fallen houses, and the fields, vineyards, and chestnut wood on the surrounding hills had been laid waste. It was soon discovered that these accounts contained but a feeble portion of the truth. Many beautiful country houses lay in ruins; the site of the villages themselves was indicated only by heaps of bricks and rubbish; not a single dwelling had been spared From the debris issued the shrieks and cries of those who had been buried alive. The survivors set about the work of salvage with superhuman energy, and their efforts were in a large number of cases crowned with success. The material damage done amounts to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 lire. Within the last two years Italy has been visited by terrible calamities. First came the inundations, then the earthquake at Casamicciola, then the cholera, and now the catastrophe at Catania.

The Electoral Vote.

Cleveland.		Blaine.	
Alabama	10	California	8
Arkansas	7	Colorado	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	22
Deleware	3	Iowa	13
Florida	4	Kansas	9
Georgia	12	Massachusetts	14
Indiana	15	Michigan	13
Kentucky,	13	Minnesota	7
Louisiana	8	Maine	6
Maryland	8	Nebraska	5
Mississippi	9	Nevada	3
Missouri	16	NewHampshire	4
New Jersey	9	Ohio	23
New York	36	Oregon	3
NorthCarolina	11	Pennsylvania	30
South Carolina	9	Rhode Island	4
Tennessee	12	Vermont	4
Texas	13	Wisconsin	11
Virginia	12		
West Virginia	6	Total	182
Total	219		
Necessary to a choice			201

—Why suffer with MALARIA? **Emory's Standard Cure Pills** are infallible never fail to cure the most obstinate cases; purely vegetable, contain no quinine, mercury, or poisons of any kind; pleasant to take, sugar-coated. All druggists—25 and 50 Cents.

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JOHN F. SCHAUB, Merchant Tailor.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 13th, 1884.—4w

THE CENTURY IN 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Papers on the Civil War.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on

The Battle of Bull Run,

written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which the THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins

A New Novel by W. B. Howells.

Author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. The story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on

The New North-West,

being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on

Astronomy, Architect, and History.

the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr, will describe

Progress in Sanitary Draining;

E. C. Stedman, Edmund Goose, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

John Burroughs

will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY *may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howell's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All booksellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remitiance may be made to the publishers.*

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THE CENTURY CO. New York, N. Y.

WHISPERING PINES.—A few copies at the Salem Book Store.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF FORSYTH COUNTY—1884.

PRECINCTS.	PRESIDENT.		GOVERNOR.		LT. GOV'OR.		SEC. STATE.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER.	
	Cleveland	Blaine	Scales	York	Stedman	Faircloth	Saunders	Candler	Roberts	Lawson	Bain	Stanton
Abbott's Creek	37	108	36	107	35	108	35	108	35	108	35	108
Belew's Creek	86	66	89	65	89	66	89	66	89	66	89	66
Bethania	136	138	138	138	138	137	135	137	135	134	138	134
Broadbay	121	178	125	168	122	171	122	171	122	171	122	171
Kernersville	188	143	187	140	186	141	186	141	186	141	186	141
Lewisville	109	88	107	83	106	83	106	83	106	83	106	83
Middle Fork	63	152	69	147	68	151	68	151	68	151	68	151
Old Richmond	110	60	112	60	112	61	112	61	112	61	112	61
Old Town	160	82	169	75	169	75	169	75	169	75	169	75
Salem	248	164	258	148	250	168	249	162	249	162	251	160
Salem Chapel	73	111	79	104	79	104	78	104	79	104	79	104
South Fork	138	157	136	160	136	159	136	159	136	159	136	159
Vienna	104	78	105	77	104	76	104	77	104	77	104	77
Winston	484	416	491	405	485	414	484	412	484	412	489	409
Total	2060	1941	2101	1877	2079	1908	2079	1909	2074	1906	2084	1901
Majority	119		244		171		170		168		183	

PRECINCTS.	SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCT'N		ATTORNEY GENERAL.		ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUP. COURT.		CONGRESS.		SENATE.		HOUSE.	
	Finger	Winston	Davidson	Cook	Merrimon	Russell	Reid	Edwards	Buxton	Hughes	Shepperd	Matthews
Abbott's Creek	35	108	35	108	30	107	30	105	35	107	31	111
Belew's Creek	89	66	89	66	89	66	87	66	89	65	85	64
Bethania	135	137	135	137	133	135	135	134	139	132	137	132
Broadbay	122	171	123	171	121	180	120	173	133	163	132	168
Kernersville	186	141	186	141	189	140	188	141	185	140	183	142
Lewisville	106	83	106	83	109	80	109	84	107	84	105	85
Middle Fork	68	151	68	151	63	152	63	149	63	150	62	152
Old Richmond	112	61	112	61	108	59	112	57	108	57	109	59
Old Town	169	75	169	75	162	70	163	72	168	71	165	73
Salem	249	162	249	162	246	162	249	162	258	151	247	163
Salem Chapel	79	104	79	104	73	103	73	105	81	91	74	103
South Fork	136	159	136	159	134	156	134	158	133	160	131	156
Vienna	104	77	104	77	103	76	102	74	102	77	101	77
Winston	484	412	486	414	486	406	490	392	512	382	492	401
Total	2074	1909	2075	1909	2046	1882	2055	1872	2112	1830	2054	1886
Majority	165		166		164		183		282		168	

PRECINCTS.	SHERIFF.		REGISTER OF DEEDS.		TREASURER.		SURVEYOR.		CORONER.	
	Boyer	Fogle	Mast	Lehman	Cox	Marshall	Morris	Jones	Dicks	Leigh
Abbott's Creek	34	111	41	105	36	109	36	108	36	108
Belew's Creek	81	74	90	65	87	68	88	66	87	67
Bethania	139	140	148	129	136	119	140	132	139	133
Broadbay	128	165	130	167	122	176	120	177	117	179
Kernersville	179	150	189	140	185	144	185	141	185	141
Lewisville	104	89	107	88	108	90	109	88	109	88
Middle Fork	68	151	69	150	70	149	68	145	63	153
Old Richmond	107	63	119	55	112	60	111	58	111	58
Old Town	143	95	171	75	170	75	168	76	167	75
Salem	219	184	257	154	246	167	245	164	245	163
Salem Chapel	75	115	77	108	61	136	68	113	77	105
South Fork	168	128	146	151	138	160	136	162	136	161
Vienna	97	82	102	77	101	78	102	77	102	78
Winston	474	422	513	393	481	418	487	413	490	410
Total	2016	1969	2159	1859	2073	1939	2063	1919	2064	1919
Majority	47		300		134		144		145	

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FALL AND WINTER, 1884.

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200 cases Boots and Shoes,
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8 cases Dress Goods,
4 cases Linseys,
10 cases Jeans,
6 cases Flannels,
50 cases Notions and Hosiery,
5 cases Shirts,
3 bales Ticking,
50 bales Plaids,
50 bales Arista and Cedar Falls Sheeting,
3 bales heavy Drilling,
300 Shawls and Cloaks,
100 Overcoats,
100 pieces Table oil Cloths,
600 Suits Clothing.
50 bales Farmer's Tobacco Muslin,
100 barrels Sugar,
100 Bags Coffee,
250 Kegs Nails,
25 Kegs Horse and Mule Shoes,
50 dozen Shovels, Spades and Forks,
50 dozen Mann's Axes,
3000 lbs. Sole Leather,
500 Sacks Salt,
50 barrels Syrup,
25 barrels Fish,
50 barrels Oil,
Paints, Drugs, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Rope, full stock of Hardware, Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Cutlery, and other staple Hardware.
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Fries' Jeans and Cotton Yarns at Factory prices.

One car load of

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The best made.

Also thousands of other things which we cannot here enumerate. Notwithstanding the hard times we have done more business this year than ever before and hope to merit a continuance of our present patronage, and ask of those who have not been trading with us an examination of our stock and prices and comparison with prices asked anywhere else for same goods.

Yours very truly,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

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Our Ladies Department is in the hands of competent young ladies. We cordially invite the ladies of both towns and the surrounding country to call and examine and compare our goods and prices with those of any house here. We have facilities unsurpassed by any house and can sell you goods as low or lower than any one here or anywhere else. We have a full stock of fresh seasonable goods, such as

Black and Brown Silk,
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Plain and Fancy Worsted Dress Goods,
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Merino Underwear,
Ladies, Misses and Children's Hoods,
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" Jerseys,
" Waterproof Cloaking,
Ladies, Misses and Children's fine, medium, and cheap Hoisery,
Prints, Cretones, Furniture Prints, Shelf and Table Oil Cloth,
Ladies Felt and Velveteen Skirts,
Silk Fringe, Silk Velvets,
Velveteen, Trimming Silk,
Ribbons, Buttons, Ornaments and a great variety of Dress Trimmings,
Gloves, Corsets, corset Stays, Belts, Collars, Cuffs, Combs, Brushes, Handkerchiefs, and Ties,
Satchels, colored and white Table Cloths, and Napkins to match, Towels, crash, 3-4 and 10-4 brown and bleached Domestic,
Fancy Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, Lonsdale Cambrics bleached and unbleached Domestics,
White Bed Blankets and white Counterpanes, very cheap,
Rubber Cloaks and Overshoes, T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, Quilts and Comforts and Lindsays.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Bay State fine, medium and cheap Shoes, splendid styles, fit elegantly and warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock of Coats' Cotton and spool silk is always complete. An immense stock of Notions at very low prices.

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300 Suits Clothing and 100 Overcoats.

Globe Shirts, laundred and unlaundered, the best shirt made, 75c. and $1.

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Lewis white Lead, Red lead, Linseed oil, Horse and Cattle Powders, Drug and Patent Medicines, Cedar and Painted Buckets, Tubs, Well Buckets, Kegs, cottoon, sisel and jute Rope, Brooms, wisp Brooms, Feather Dusters, Trunks, Satchels, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Buck Purses, Holmes' Readers, McGuffey's Readers, Davies' old school Arthmetic, Emerson's Arithmetic, Webster's Primary Dictionaries, Webster's Spellers, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Draft, Note and Receipt Books, Legal Cap, Fools Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Copy Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink Pen Holders, Crayons, Photograph Albums, Mouth Harps, Jews Harps, Horse Blankets, heavy colored Blankets, Lap Robes, Snuff, Tobacco, 125,000 yards Tobacco Plant Bed Muslin.

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The best Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herd's Grass, and Kentucky Blue Grass seed on hand at all times at lowest prices.

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for which we can buy and sell them and make a living profit. Our business being large we have advantages in buying that few houses in the State have and we divide these advantages with our customers. With facilities not equalled, a new stock unsurpassed, we hope and expect, by following the course pursued by us heretofore, to continue to increase our business. Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage and asking all to

COME AND SEE US

when in want of anything, we remain

Yours Very Truly,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Oct. 25th, 1884–4t.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves Salem,		6.00 a. m.
" 10 Arrives	"	11.38 a. m.
" 11 Leaves	"	5.10 p. m.
" 12 Arrives	"	11.57 a. m.

WOOD.—Those who wish to pay for the PRESS in wood, will please bring it.

GRAND PARADE!

1,000 TORCHES BLAZE!

FINE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS!

On Monday night last the Democrats of Forsyth celebrated their victory in the State and county, and the election of Cleveland as President of the United States.

The procession formed at the Courthouse square at 7 o'clock, and marched from Courthouse Square up Liberty Street to Seventh, down Seventh to Old Town Street, down Old Town to Fifth Street, up Fifth to Cherry Street, down Cherry to Shallowford Street in Salem, down Shallowford to Elm Street, down Elm to Old Shallowford Street, up Old Shallowford to Maine Street, around Salem Square, and back to Courthouse Square.

The pyrotechnical display was beautiful, though many of our citizens were nervous about fire, owing to the reckless manner in which the display was conducted.

Fortunately nothing occurred to mar the festivities. Everybody was in good humor and disposed to make the best of the occasion.

The old Guilford veteran, Hon. Frank Caldwell, spoke in the Salem Square amid the plaudits of the enthusiastic crowd.

Many of the buildings in Winston, along the line of the procession were illuminated. In the Widow's House and the Academy lamps and gas lights were in full glow. Messrs. Giersh, Brietz and Wimmer illuminated their piazzas with candles. The Belo House was aglow with chinese lanterns, and an illuminated portrait of Grover Cleveland graced the entrance. Dr. Shaffner's residence was bright with illuminations, and a neat motto over the entrance. Mr. Cooper's house was ablaze with lights in every window. Edwin Minung's house was ablaze with lights. Dr. Watkin's residence was elaborately decorated and made a handsome appearance, its numerous tasty draperies of flags and festoons of high colors. A. C. Vogler's home was resplendent with bright colors and flags. C. T. Pfohl displayed a tasty decoration and the lights glittered merrily at every window.

As the procession moved down Cherry street, it was greeted with a brilliant illumination from every house. T. J. Brown's was noticeable with its tasteful displays. The procession was greeted by an electric blaze at the Arista mills, which caused a roar of applause. All along the route roman candles, rockets, crackers and numerous other fireworks were displayed to the crowd, making a startling and brilliant show of color never before witnessed here. The Central Hotel in Winston was elaborately decorated and attracted the attention of all. It was truly a temple of light. J. E. Gilmer's house was bright with light. J. A. Gray's residence was brilliant as was the whole block up to Allen's corner. Potter, the candy man, was gay in color as well as M. Stein, the clothing man, whose car in the procession, with a representation of Pres. Cleveland, attracted much attention. Mose was in his glory as he stood beside the statue of liberty. The *Sentinel*, Williamson & Corrie, Long & Sackerman and others vied with each other in the beauty of the decorations and illustrations. Upon the whole the celebration was as orderly as could be expected and was a credit to the committee of arrangements. The speakers at the Courthouse Square were Messrs. Leach, of Lexington, Congressman elect Reid, Buxton, Watson, Glenn, Robins, of Davidson and others, all brimming full of patriotism and were greeted with prolonged shouts of applause. Late at night the crowd dispersed well pleased with all they saw and heard.

Many of our country friends from this and neighboring counties enjoyed the scene. In noticing the illuminations we may have omitted some, but in the excitement of the evening only noticed those which attracted our immediate attention.

CHIEF MARSHAL.

Maj. T. J. Brown.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

B. J. Sheppard, S. E. Allen, J. E. Gilmer, T. B. Douthit, Geo. A. Boozer, John Boyer, F. H. Fries, T. L. Vaughn, W. A. Whitaker, G. L. Miller, W. H. Sheppard, John W. Griffith, J. M. Rogers, W. E. Hall, A. B Gorrell, S. E. Butner, John W. Hanes, J. A. Gray, Joe Jacobs, J. B. Vaughn, E. J. Allen.

CANNONEERS.

A. W. Bevel, D. H. King and Hampton Bynum.

On the 4th Sunday of November, at 3, p.m. confirmation at Eden Moravian Chapel.

On the 5th Sunday of November, 11, a. m., confirmation at Friedberg church.

—Last Tuesday was a red letter day at the Salem Female Academy. The scholars enjoyed a stroll through the woods west of town, gathering nuts and ferns in regular picnic style. It was celebrating Founders' Day, being the 82d anniversary of the School.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Nov. 8th, 1884:

Charles Dance, Luler Hoffman, Hannah Holt (col.), Geo. Hege, Elizabeth James, Miss Mary E. Kizer, Miss Clara Mendenhall, Miss Annie Pitts, Miss Marih Robsom, Simon Spaugh, Mrs. Christina Spaugh, Mrs. C. S. Spauch.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

—See advertisement of Orinoco Warhouse. It is one of the largest in the State.

—Just received, a lot of
HOLMES' READERS,
SANDFORD'S ARITHMETICS,
COPY BOOKS,
INK, PENS and PAPER,
at the Salem Bookstore.

Ladies' Medical Adviser.

A Complete Medical Work for Women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex by a treatment AT HOHE. Worth its weight in Gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. POSTPAID ONLY 50 cents. Postal Note or 2-cent Stamps. Address NUNDA PUBLISHING CO., Nunda, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

Messrs. Editors:—Rev. Theodore Rights, a Moravian missionary to the Cherokee Indians, spent a few days in the beginning of this month, visiting friends in the Friedberg neighborhood. Br. Rights preached at Friedberg and Hope on the first Sunday, in the morning and afternoon, respectively. In his sermon at Friedberg he presented several traits of Indian character in a very interesting manner. He maintained that physically, socially and mentally, as well as spiritually, the red man was the white man's equal. One striking trait of character he feelingly brought out, in which particular the red man stands head and shoulders above his white brother. When he spoke of the Indian's love for little children, and particularly orphan children, and how they would take the fatherless and motherless and bring it up as one of their own children, and probably make it the pet in the family, we were impressed with the fact that in his love for the helpless little ones the Indian was greatly the white man's superior.

Judging from the wide-spread good impression which Bro. Rights made while with us, we are confident that he has the prayers and good wishes of the people here for his success and blessing in the work which he has in hand on the mission.

P. L. FRIEDBERG.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—Of late I have been so busy that I have not had time to read the PRESS, much less write for it. I have had quite a series of meetings on hand, Friedland and Macedonia; here I had for help Rev. James E. Hall, Rev. T. M. Rights, from the Cherokee Mission, Woosley and Weisner. Preachers love to come here for the Macedonians feed well. From there we went to New Philadelphia, where Revs. T. M Rights and Weisner did good work. And now we have a meeting in progress at Kernersville, Bro. Woosley and Rights helping. The latter has had quite a time of it in the preaching way, having pretty well gone the rounds in all our country churches, and his ministrations have been favorably received by the people. He and his old playmate, Samuel Woosley, have had a good time together, alternating in the pulpit, and the occasions will be remembered by both during life. The weather during the past weeks has been all that could be desired for holding protracted meetings.

On last Saturday night, the young people here had quite a merry time, rejoicing over the election of Cleveland. One good natured Republican sung out, "*That's right, boys! shout away, for it has been twenty years since you had the chance.*"

On last Friday there was quite a gathering at Dr. E. Kerner's, the occasion, "*the wedding home-coming*" of R. B. Kerner, Esq., who, it is said, has carried away the *gem* of Oak Ridge, in the person of Miss Jennie Donald. Well, Robah certainly showed good taste in his selection of a wife, but what bothers us is, how he managed to get her. May long life and happiness be theirs.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, a number of brick buildings are going up in town, and tin men from Salem and Winston are busy putting on roofing. This seems to be destined to become the popular mode of covering houses.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, Nov. 11th, 1884.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE REPORTER AND POST.]

ELECTION RETURNS.

Total Vote in the County.

Cleveland,	1344
Blaine,	1049
Cleveland's majority	295
Scales,	1329
York,	1027
Scales majority,	302
Reid,	1351
Edwards,	962
Reid's majority,	389
Merrimon,	1318
Russell,	874
Merrimon's majority,	444
Buxton,	1333
Hughes,	918
Buxton's majority,	315
Phillips,	1315
Lowe,	970
Phillips' majority,	345
Dalton,	1519
Watkins,	847
Dalton's majority,	672
Mitchell,	1341
Petree,	993
Mitchell's majority,	348

George and Carroll, Democratic candidates for Surveyor and Coroner, are elected by majorities of 462 and 497 respectively.

A CARD.

To my friends and supporters in Forsyth county, I desire to return my *sincere* and *heartfelt* thanks for the kindness shown me in voting for, and giving me their support at our recent election. While I failed of re-election, I am none the less grateful to those who saw fit to give me their suffrages, and I sincerely hope that those of my old friends, who have known me most intimately for years past, and failed to give me their support this year, will never have cause to regret a change in their votes. It gives me pleasure to state that my associations with the public, irrespective of party, during my term of office, have been as pleasant as I could have wished or desired them to be.

With regard to my successor, I would say that I believe him to be an honest man and a gentleman, and I hope that you will not be loath in giving him all the encouragement and support necessary in the discharge of his official duties.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

AUGUSTUS FOGLE.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father on the 6th inst., CICERO TISE, of Winston, to Miss LAURA MILLER, daughter of John Miller, Esq. Rev. T. J. Ogburn officiating.

In Winston, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Solomon Pool, JNO. L. HENLEY to Miss MOLLIE K. J. JOYCE.

At the residence of the bride's father, at Oak Ridge, Guilford Co., on the evening of the 6th inst., ROBAH B. KERNER to Miss JENNIE DONNELL, Rev. T. J. Ogburn officiating. The attendants were Miss Addie Kerner and Dr. D. N. Dalton; Miss Cora More and Junius Donnell; Miss Alma Carmichael and D. H. King; Miss Josie Benbow and J. A. Robinson; Miss Bettie Case and R. O Holt, Miss Sallie Clark and J. H. Lindsay. On Friday, the bride and groom, with quite a number of the bridal party, repaired to the home of the groom's father in Kernersville, where a magnificent dinner was served.

In Winston, October 30, by Rev. T. J. Ogburn, WILLIAM BEVIL to Miss FLORA PEGRAM.

In Winston, on Nov. 5th, A. W. CHAPPELL, of Cumberland Co., Va., to Miss BETTIE V. YARBOROUGH, of Winston, Rev. Solomon Pool officiating.

At Ashton, Pender County, N. C., on the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Black, THOS. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston, to Miss HELEN SMITH, of Pender.

In Winston, on Tuesday evening, 4th inst., by Rev. T. J. Ogburn, CHARLIE F. MILLER and Miss MARY DEGRAFT, all of Forsyth.

In Lampasas, Texas, at 6 o'clock, P. M., October 30th, at the Christian Church, Rev. Frederick W. Wey, Episcopal minister, officiating, GEORGE L. PIERCE, of that city, to Miss MAMIE MASTEN, of Winston. After the ceremony, the happy couple accompanied by their friends, proceeded to the residence of Prof. and Mrs. A. P. Aten, where a most delightful dinner was enjoyed amid the hearty congratulations of friends present. May each future day be to them as bright and joyous as the one witnessing the happy event.

DIED.

On November 7th, Miss MAMIE PURCELL, a pupil of Salem Female Academy, at the age of 15 years, 3 months and 6 days.

"Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep."

At Oakland, Wilkes Co., on the 31st ult., Major LYTLE HICKERSON, a most werthy and highly respected citizen, aged 91 years. The deceased served in the War of 1812. Throughout life he was esteemed for his honor, uprightness and integrity.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Housewife's Favorite.

We will send FREE for ONE ENTIRE YEAR, to every lady who sends us AT ONCE the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-ct. stamps for postage, our handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, $1.00. SEND TO-DAY, and secure next number. Address, DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Nunda, N. Y.

—Don't forget the bargains in Miscellaneous Books and Fancy Articles at the Salem Bookstore for the next six weeks.

SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 36 p., route, cost, free.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE. 260 pgs. Illustrated. All that the doubtful curious or thoughtful want to know, Cloth and gilt binding 50 cts, paper 25c, Marriage Guide, 144 p 15c, sent sealed, money or stps, by **DR. WHITTIER** 302 PENN AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. The great specialist, Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Consultation and Pamphlet free.

LIVER WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles. Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

NO NEW THING. STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS Used throughout the country FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS, And thus proved The Best Liver Medicine in the World. [illegible] Poisonous Drugs, but purely Vegetable. [illegible] for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial [illegible] A perfect cure for Sick Headache, [illegible] and all Bilious Disorders. [illegible] N. Y. City.

Mortgage Sale.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me, under a mortgage executed by Hezekiah Revelle and his wife L. I. Revelle, dated February 22, 1878, and registered in the Register's office in Forsyth county in Book 11 pages 263 and 264, I will sell at auction for cash, at the court house door in Winston on the

29th day of November, 1884,

the tract of land described in said mortgage the same lying on the waters of Muddy Creek, in said county, adjoining the lands of Timothy Booz, Mitchell and others, containing 51 acres more or less.

The sale will be at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

JACOB YOKELY, *Mortgagee.*

Oct. 23rd 1884.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator, according to law on the estate of Adam Butner, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 1st day of October, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

JAS. A. BUTNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 1st, 1884.

OAK AND PINE LUMBER.

THE undersigned have a large quantity of Oak lumber, such as palings, railing posts and fence plank for sale at the mill near Clemmonsville, N. C. Those wanting

GOOD LUMBER

can have their orders filled and delivered by addressing

SINK BROTHERS,
Clemmonsville or Salem, N. C.

Oct. 23–4m.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

J. E. GILMER. E. H. WILSON.

ORINOCO WAREHOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

Grand Opening Sale!

Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1884.

THE FIRST SALE THAT DAY.

This MAMMOTH Warehouse will be opened for the sale of Leaf Tobacco on the above day. A large number of buyers will be present, prepared to pay GOOD PRICES!

For the convenience of the Farmers, buyers, and the Trade generally, this Warehouse is acknowledged by all to be **The Best**, not only in Winston, but the best adapted for the purpose of any Warehouse in the Tobacco States.

The Patronage of the Farmers of Western North Carolina and Virginia, is solicited. THE MANAGEMENT of the Warehouse will be conducted on business principles, and the interest of its customers will be faithfully looked after.

The Location of the Warehouse, on Main, Depot and Church Streets, makes it EASILY ACCESSIBLE.

The Large and Well-Lighted Salesroom, the number of Offices and Rooms for the Farmers, the comfortable and dry STALLS, and an abundance of GOOD WATER are special features.

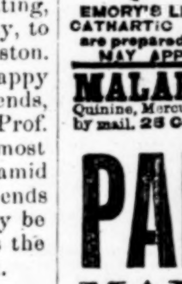
Remember the Day of the Opening Sale,—**Wednesday, November 19th,**—of this new, elegant and commodious Warehouse.

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COL. JAMES MARTIN, Floor Manager.

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W. A. LASH,	W. A. LEMLY,	FOGLE BROTHERS,
J. F. SHAFFNER,	D. H. STARBUCK,	C. J. WATKINS,
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Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GORER, Harmony Grove, Ga.——Emory's Little Cathartic are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.——My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.——I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, Texas.——They are excellent.—R. BENSON, Jackson, Miss.——They are unexcelled.—MRS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail. 25 Cents a Box. **Emory's Standard Cure Pills,** STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'n-ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.
MAKE HENS LAY

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 80 to 95
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	40 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	08 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,).	00 to 00
" Hams	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	8 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	70 to 90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to 00
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 7 50
" Bright	6 00 to 12 50
" Fine	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine	50 00 to 75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to 00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents.
Damson, Plums,	8 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents
Blackberries,	6 cents.
Quarter Apples,	3 cents.
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents.
Sliced Apples, bright,	3 cents.
Sliced Apples, fancy,	4 cents.
Dark Peeled Peaches,	3 cents.
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents.
Fancy " "	6 cents.
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents.
Halves "	4 cents.

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THE KEYSTONE
Handy Pencil Tablet,
RULED AND PLAIN.

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All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

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All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

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Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.
Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

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THE WORLD,
ROW NEW YORK.

The Old Mullein Plant.



While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it began to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

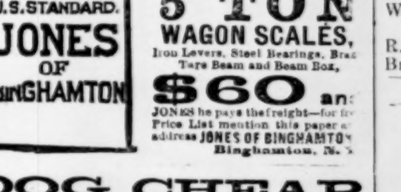
In **TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN,** the mullein tea is combined with the Sweet Gum, and by its use Consumptives are relieved and mothers made happy in curing their little ones of Croup and Whooping-Cough, and all suffering from Lung and Bronchial diseases are troubled no more.

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Shows how nations have been made or destroyed in a day—How Fame or Disaster has turned on a single contest. A Grand Book for Old or Young—Saves Time—Aids the Memory—Gives Pleasure and Instruction—Maps and Fine Illustrations.
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Special terms to young men of small means. 181st Session begins July 30th.
For Catalogue, address
Maj. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.

Raleigh Register.

Early in February—as soon as the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

Raleigh Register,

a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. HALE will be editor of the REGISTER.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date May 11, 1884.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 20 a m	7 00 p m
" Salisbury	6 07 a m	8 23 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	9 26 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	10 02 pm
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a m	....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 39 p m	....
" Durham	12 17 p m	....
" Raleigh	1 30 p m	....
Leave "	1 45 p m	....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	....

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro 4 50 p m.
Arrive at Raleigh 1 25 p. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 6 25 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R daily.

Nos 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. & R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 11, 188.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	11 55 a m	....
Arrive Raleigh	2 20 p m	....
Leave "	4 45 p m	....
Arrive Durham	6 02 p m	....
" Hillsboro	6 43 p m	....
" Greensboro	9 00 p m	....
Leave "	9 45 p m	9 35 a m
Arrive High Point	10 25 p m	10 05 a m
" Salisbury	11 42 a m	11 06 p m
" Charlotte	1 20 a m	12 35 p m

No. 16, D'lyex. Sunday—Lv Golds. 4 30 a. m
Ar. Raleigh 8 30 p. m
Lv. Raleigh 9 10 p. m
Ar. Greensboro 6 00 p. m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R R. and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

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N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	10 00 a m	10 38p m
Arrive Kernersville	11 04 a m	11 42 a m
" Salem	11 38 a m	12 20 a m
GOING NORTH	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 10 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
" Greensboro	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex. Sun
Leave Chapel Hill	11 15 a m
Arrive University	12 16 a m
GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Raleigh	12 45 p m
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I have a fresh lot of

SPRING SAMPLES,

with which I will be glad to wait on any one at his home, if desirable, outside of office hours.

J. A. LINEBACK.

Salem, Feb. 27, 1884.

Bethany New Prize Winter Oats.

THIS valuable oats was discovered and propagated by A. H. Motsinger, Davidson county. It was found growing on a pile of dirt from an excavation of 50 feet. It grows better on poor soil than other oats and on a good red subsoil will yield 75 bushels to the acre. It is not liable to freeze out, stands firm, with straw as soft as spring oats, ripens the last of wheat harvest, and weighs from 37 to 40 pounds per bushel. Should be sown from the middle of September to the end of October.

Sold by A. H. MOTSINGER, Bethany, N. C., and by PFOHL & STOCKTON and HINSHAW & BYNUM, Winston; and by A. C. HEGE, Lexington, Davidson county, N. C.

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I am here all the time, and give my *personal attention* to every order.

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Jan. 1st, 1884.

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

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Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
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SELECT SIFTINGS.

Chess is the oldest game now in use. It was originally played in India, where tradition says it was invented 5,000 years ago.

An immense bluff, half a mile in length, near Benton, Montana, recently fell into the Missouri river, filling that stream half way across.

It was formerly a common practice in England for those who were sick to wear a kerchief on their heads, and still continues to the present day among the common people in many places.

A quail's nest was discovered on a farm near Hutchinson, Kansas, some time since, and among her brood were found two Plymouth Rock chickens. She has, remarkable to say, forsaken her own offspring and gone off with the adopted ones.

The fiber of silk is the longest continuous fiber known. An ordinary cocoon of a well-fed silkworm will often reel 1,000 yards, and reliable accounts are given by Count Dandolo of a cocoon yielding 1,295 yards, or a fiber nearly three-quarters of a mile in length.

In Nepaul, India, there is a class of natives who serve as "saddle men," and take the place of saddle horses. Strapped around the waist and fitting into the curve of the back is a padded ledge. It is supported vertically by shoulder straps. The rider rests on the ledge. Ladies of rank in this part of India are carried on "saddle women," in the same style.

Goethe was given in 1823 the most costly present that any mortal ever received, namely, twelve bottles of Rosenwein, which were sent to him by the city of Bremen. In the famous Rathskeller in that city is a special vault containing this wine, which grew in 1624, and then cost sixty reichsthaler the oxhoft (an old measure). Taking this at compound interest the value of each bottle sent to Goethe was $22,500,000.

The most expensive butter in all Europe is made in the district of Isigny, in Normandy. A correspondent says it sells by auction in Paris during the winter at about seventy-five cents per pound wholesale, sometimes reaching eighty-five cents. During the summer season it often falls in price to fifty cents per pound. Its superiority is due to the extraordinary care observed in its manufacture. Again, the hand never touches the butter; it is beaten up in cloths and the utensils are clean.

The Use of Hairs on Leaves.

Dr. C. E. Bessey, of the Iowa Agricultural college, says: It is a matter of common observation that the leaves of many plants are more or less hairy. In amount it may range from the excessive wooliness of the familiar mullein to the perfect smoothness of the lilac and cottonwood. Often the hairs are confined to one surface alone, the lower, as in some of our apples and grapes. In Iowa we have a wild plant, an artemisa, nearly related to the sage brush of the far West, which starts out with its leaves entirely whitened with long silky hair, but as the leaves grow older and tougher they lose the hairs from below. The common Concord grape does much the same thing. Even a lilac leaf is more or less hairy when it first appears.

Now, why is this hairiness? What office do these hairs perform? What good purpose do they subserve? We do need to go far for at least a partial answer to this question. If we compare those of a moist region with those from dry climates, we are at once struck by the remarkable hairiness of the latter as contrasted with the former. And right here we get a strong hint at the purpose of this hairy coat. It is evidently a protection against the excessively dry air, which would otherwise dry up and destroy the leaf-tissues. The mullein leaf can endure the drouth of midsummer and autumn which would utterly destroy plants not so well protected as these are.

Here we find, also, the explanation of the more common hairiness on the lower surface. Of the two surfaces of leaves the upper is generally by far the better protected against excessive loss of moisture by an almost impervious epidermis, the lower surface is almost invariably of a looser and softer texture. The hairs on the lower side of the leaves of some apples guard the delicate cells of that side, while the cells of the upper surface are amply protected by an unusually thick and firm epidermis. May we not wisely take the hint given us here, and when we select trees and shrubs for dry climates give the preference to those which are most woolly and hairy?

Great Advertisers.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* has an article devoted to the great advertisers of the world, and ranks as No. 1 the proprietors of a well-known soap. This article is most extensively advertised in Great Britain, but not to a like extent in the United States, and probably the proprietors of that renowned article would not rank as high in point of liberality in advertising as some famous American houses. The firm claims to expend from $150,000 to $200,000 a year in advertisements. Speaking of the returns from this immense outlay the proprietors of the soap say:

"The first time a purchaser invests a shilling or a half-crown in a piece of our soap he is a loss to us. We have spent more in trying to get him to come to us than the actual profit on that particular transaction brings to our coffers. But—when he comes he stops; at least that is our experience, and that is the secret of our success. Once let us catch our man, and the great battle is over. He takes his soap home. He says, perhaps, 'Well, I have bought a piece of this much advertised article. I wonder whether it is as good as they say it is.' One morning the idea suddenly fixes itself in his mind that it has all these good qualities, and he never gives the matter another thought."

It will be found that a similar experience has attended all great advertisers whose articles have merit. When a customer is once obtained they hold him continously.

Ear Diseases.

Dr. K. Buskner in a very elaborat paper in *Archiv fur Ohrenheilkunde* gives the results of his clinical observations and those of twenty other aural surgeons. From these he finds that on an average out of every three individuals in middle life one does not hear so well in one ear as in the other, while from an examination of five thousand nine hundred and five school children twenty-three per cent presented objective pathological symptoms of ear disease, and thirty-two per cent. a diminution of hearing power. The following general conclusions are drawn from this immense mass of detail:

1. The most frequent causes of diseases of the ears would seem to be attacks of cold, affections of the nasal and pharyngeal cavities, and acute infectious diseases.

2. The liability to disease of the ear increases from birth to the fortieth year, and decreases from thence to old age.

3. Men are more subject to affections of the ear than women, as three to two.

4. The external ear is affected in twenty-five per cent, the middle ear in sixty-seven per cent, and the inner ear in eight per cent of the total number of diseases of the ear.

5. The left ear is more frequently affected than the right, as five to four.

6. The acute affections of the middle ear occur less frequently in the summer and autumn than in spring and winter.

7. Of the total number of cases of ear disease in the outpatient cliniques about fifty-three per cent are cured, about thirty per cent are improved, seven per cent are unimproved and three-tenths of one per cent terminate fatally.

ABOUT TRUCK FARMING.

HOW IT IS CARRIED ON AROUND NEW YORK.

The Many Uncertainties of the Business and the Profits it Brings—What is Grown by the Farmers.

Many persons who observe the beauty of the vegetable gardens near New York, and see the advantage of having them on the outskirts of a large city, also see a great deal of available land in the suburbs which appears to be admirably suited for the same purposes, and they wonder that more of it is not under the same high state of cultivation.

A truck farmer was asked by a Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call* reporter why more land was not used in growing garden truck, and he answered: "For several reasons, and the chief one is that truck farming is a lottery, and people who want to gamble with their money can find easier ways of doing it than spending it in manure and employing their bodily strength and hired labor digging it into the ground."

"What are the other reasons?"

"Well, taxes are too high in the neighborhood of towns, and competition is altogether too lively in New York, where the local truck gardeners are obliged to contend, first against the shipments from the South, and later against the immense truck farmer on the cheap lands of Long Island.

"A score of years ago," he continued, "a few men accumulated fortunes by truck farming, but they did not do it without the most diligent labor and attention, and at that time the competition was comparatively light. Market gardening is hard and steady work, and to make a living at it a man must work early and late, and watch every item of expense closely. At times favorable circumstances may permit a man to save a few hundred dollars, but he must always expect to meet with a spell of bad luck, when he will be obliged to spend all he has made. Sometimes his bad luck will lie in poor crops, but oftener it will result from an over-production and consequent glut in the market which forces him to sell his truck for less than the cost of raising. There is no such thing as holding back the stuff he raises, for when it is ready it must go upon the market for what it will bring. Cabbages, which are a great reliance of the gardeners, grew too plentiful last spring, and lots of money was lost through them. It is only by using the same ground two or three times in a year that any money can be made, and this is only possible when manure is plentifully applied. Most of us use manure on every inch of cultivated ground twice a year, and this is one of the heaviest items of expense. Labor also is very expensive, although the very cheapest kind is employed. We take men from Castle Garden, give the bed, board and washing and pay them ten to fifteen dollars a month, all the year round. At certain seasons we have help from women living in our neighborhood. They come to work in the gardens for one dollar per day, and thus help their husbands to make both ends meet. We employ them mostly in weeding, and they work on all fours as they creep to and fro between the rows, and sometimes they use a putty-knife for weeding, and sometimes they just pull up the weeds with their fingers."

The variety grown by the market gardeners is very great, and comprises almost all of the spring vegetables, as well as a great deal that is known to produce dealers as "heavy stuff," such as potatoes, turnips, beats, sweet corn, cabbages and melons. Their chief reliance, however, is the more perishable green stuff, in which they have little competition from the farmers of the State. Early spring greens and vegetables offer advantages for market gardening, and only find competition in the shipments from Bermuda and the South. The home-grown truck presents a fresher appearance, and consequently secures a better price, which is the only margin upon which the gardener can depend for profits. He commences operations as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and plants radish, lettuce, onion, spinach and other seeds in frames covered with sashes. The soil in the frames is warmed by a liberal use of stable manure, and the plants are, in a measure, forced, so that they are on the market as early as the same kinds which come from remote Southern ports.

The life of a market gardener is a hard one; he must be up before the sun every day, and upon market days he begins to load at about midnight. He works as long as there is light to distinguish plant from weed, and often spends hours of lamp light in assorting and bunching. His wife and children must share his toil if they wish to succeed, and while the working season lasts they must not expect much leisure for amusement.

A Wonderful Pass.

Some people think that the engineers of the Mexican Central traced their line through the Nochistongo pass, merely obeying a professional pride that impelled them to overcome great difficulties. This pass is famous. It is a huge artificial canal made to drain the Mexican valley and lead the waters of its salty Lake Texcoco to Lake Tula. It was cut by order of the Marquis of Salinis, Louis de Velasco, viceroy of Mexico, in 1608, and under the supervision of the Jesuit, Juan Sanchez. It measures nine kilometres—nearly six miles. No curve of the road is less than two hundred metres in length, and the steepest declivity is less than four miles and about one and one-half per cent. in dip. The rails of the Central are steel, with a weight of twenty-seven kilograms per linear metre. The cramp-irons are fastened with four bolts. The sleepers are oak, two metres and five hundred and fourteen milimetres in length. The ballast of the road is the limestone formation of the pass, that insures its stability. An accident or derailment there could scarcely occur on account of poor condition of rails or roadbed.

Washing away tracks is amply guarded against by great culverts to lead off the water that may come down on the tracks, while the possibility of land slides is guarded against, as the center of gravity falls inside of the base sustaining the road-bed. Retaining walls occur where sufficient slope could not be given to the bank. The cliffs above the road where landslides were possible have been cut away till dangers from that source has been nullified. Though the soil is loose and washes easily, conduits and culverts clear the tracks. The inclines of the banks above and below the track are forty-five degrees, and careful investigation shows them to be as substantial as granite walls. The Central company also employs two watchmen, who patrol the pass all the time. At the slightest indication of danger they would signal trains. Passenger trains are allowed to go through the pass in fifteen minutes and freights in twenty, the former being supplied with air-brakes that the latter do not possess. Never has an accident occurred in the pass, nor on the entire road has a single passenger ever stained with blood its history. Men have died in its construction as they do on any road, yet only twenty lives of laborers have been sacrificed on its iron altars. The company is not unmindful of the safety of passengers, and even if it was it would instantly withdraw its trains, were there any danger, on the ground of policy, for its engines cost $10,000 each, and the princely Pullmans much more, all of which would be dashed into kindling-wood in the event of an accident.—*City of Mexico Republican.*

WISE WORDS.

Society is a crucible in which all gold melts. Out of it is drawn only one or two prizes—vanity or disgust.

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and magisterial looks for current payment.

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date.

The fruits of true wisdom are modesty and humility. A vain or proud man is in a positive sense an ignorant man.

To say little and perform much is the characteristic of a great mind. Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from impatience.

The same littleness of soul which makes a man despise his inferiors and trample on them makes him obsequious to superiors.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

It is only in some corner of the brain which we have empty that vice can obtain a lodging. When she knocks at our door be able to say: "No room for your ladyship—pass on."

If you have great talents industry will improve them; if very moderate abilities industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor. Nothing is ever to be attained without it.

Every man in his own life has follies enough—in his own mind troubles enough—in the performance of his own duties deficiencies enough—in his fortunes evils enough—without minding other people's business.

Running the Gauntlet.

Sebastian Beck is a plain, honest-looking German, probably fifty years of age, and lays claim to being considerable of a linguist and capable of speaking seven languages in addition to Sioux Indian, which he speaks with great fluency, apparently. During nearly ten years Beck was a member of the Sioux tribe. His story of how he ran the gauntlet is thus told: "We did not know what fate awaited us. But we had scarcely arrived at the Indian camp than we were given to understand that we would have to run the gauntlet. This consisted in running between two lines of braves, five hundred in each line, and taking all the blows that these could give us while we made the run, which was twice up and twice down the line. The lines were just far enough apart to give us room to run, a line of guns being placed along on each side between us and the Indians, which could not be crossed by either us or the Indians.

"We were compelled to keep within this line, and the Indians were not allowed to leave their positions in the line, but could inflict all the punishment possible while we were in reach of them in turn. The Indians were armed with sticks, moccasins, and everything that could be used to strike with of a nature that would inflict pain without doing great bodily injury, but chiefly with a kind of cat-o'-nine-tails used by the Indians in riding their ponies.

"This is a terrible weapon, having a large number of strings, on the end of each of which is a chunk of lead. There were a large number of squaws in the lines in addition to the braves, who appeared to take as strong an interest in the matter as the latter. We were stripped naked, with the exception of breech-clouts which were given us. I was placed first in the line of twenty-five, the run being made by all together in single file.

"This was a decided advantage to me, as I could go as fast as I liked, not having to depend upon the speed of others. A friendly Indian, the one who had encouraged me at first, signaled me, giving me to understand that I was to run as fast as I could. I did not heed the advice after I got well started, but it served me until I got past the first dozen, as I started while they were chatting among themselves.

"But the rest of the way I got it, I tell you. I just ran for dear life, taking the blows as they came. I could not repress some exclamations of pain as the whips cut into my flesh, but I managed to keep from disgracing myself in the minds of the Indians, although suffering terribly at every blow received."

"Did many of them miss you?"

"After the first dozen none that I know of. They laid on the blows as hard as they could, but conformed strictly to their law, which is not to leave their place in the line to inflict further punishment.

"When I reached the end of the line the first time I was covered with blood and thoroughly winded, being scarcely able to stand. We managed to get through with our lives, not one of the twenty-five falling or giving up. We were then admitted to membership in the tribe."

Beck is now traveling among the Indians looking for his wife and children, whom he lost when captured years ago. —*Denver News.*

The Stone in the Road.

There was a duke once who disguised himself and placed a great rock in the middle of the road near his palace.

Next morning a peasant came that way with his ox cart. "Oh, these lazy people!" said he, "there is this stone lying right in the middle of the road, and no one will take the trouble to put it out of the way." And so Hans went on, scolding about the laziness of the people.

Next came a gay soldier along. His head was held so far back that he didn't notice the stone, and so he stumbled over it. He began to storm the country people around there for leaving a huge rock in the road. Then he went on.

Next came a company of merchants. When they came to the stone the road was so narrow that they had to go off in single file on the other side. One of them cried out: "Did anybody ever see the like of that big stone lying here the whole of the morning, and not a single person stopping to take it away?"

It lay there for three weeks and no one tried to move it. Then the duke sent around to all the people on his lands to meet where this rock lay, as he had something to tell them.

The day came, and a great crowd gathered. Old Hans, the farmer, was there, and so were the merchants. A horn was heard, and a splendid cavalcade came galloping up. The duke got down from his horse and began to speak to the people gathered there.

"My friends, it was I who put this stone here three weeks ago. Every passer-by has left it just where it was and has scolded his neighbor for not taking it out of the way."

He stooped down and lifted up the stone. Directly underneath it was a round hollow, and in the hollow was a small leathern bag, that all might see what was written on it: "For him who lifts up the stone." He untied the bag and turned it upside down, and out upon the stone fell a beautiful gold ring and twenty large bright gold coins.—*Golden Argosy.*

The American Girl on Her Dignity.

"Absolute dignity of manner is unknown to the American girl," says the London *World*. This was written by a chump who never attained the distinction of standing on the train of an American girl's party dress at the precise moment when its fair wearer is taken with a spasmodic impulse to rush across the room. If it isn't absolute dignity of manner that she exhibits when she turns upon her helpless offender perhaps somebody will say what it is.—*Philadelphia Press.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Piece of Advice.

We advise every farmer to select this fall a small plot of warm, mellow, well-drained soil, to dig it up thoroughly and to add a little manure, and then to plant apple seeds on it. Select seeds from good and hardy sorts of fruit and from good apples. Plant in rows, a seed every foot or less, and cover a half-inch deep. Over the row place a narrow board, to keep hens off, and to prevent washing or heaving of the soil. Make the rows four feet apart. In the Spring remove the boards. If the seeds all germinate, some of the young seedlings should be transplanted. Cultivate well next Summer. If green lice attack the tender seedlings, apply a weak Paris green mixture. A year from next Spring graft the seedlings. These will be ready to plant a year after grafting, if they do well, or if they remain longer in the rows. They will fill vacancies in the old orchard, or supply stock for a new one, and some will be wanted by neighbors.—*American Cultivator.*

Black Teeth in Pigs.

All pigs have the little black teeth in the middle of their jaws, which worry people so much. These are the teeth in the males which make the tusks and in the females which keep the rope from slipping off of the jaw when they are caught to be rung. When the pigs are young these teeth are very small, but sometimes so sharp that they lacerate their tongues or cheeks so that they cannot eat well and then they "do miserably." When a pig shows these symptoms these teeth should be broken off smoothly with a pair of pincers. Taking the pig between the knees and putting a small cord with a slipping noose around the upper jaw will cause it to open its mouth and at the same time it can be held firmly. Sometimes these teeth turn outward and make trouble on this account. I have had a Victoria boar, nine years old, whose tusks were six inches long—some "black teeth." In another boar about as old I had to saw them off as they took a turn into the flesh. In sows they grow from a half-inch to an inch in length. Out of 150 pigs this year, mostly Duroc-Jersey, there has been but one ailing, and this was a case of "black teeth," by which I mean, the incipient tusks made his mouth sore, and after they were broken off the pig thrived as well as any.—*F. D. Curtis.*

Care of Geraniums.

It is altogether useless to expect that geranium plants, which have flowered all summer in the open air, will, if taken up and potted, continue to bloom equally well during the winter season. If geraniums are wanted for winter flowering, they must be specially grown during summer, although it is not yet too late to prepare a few plants for that purpose. If plants have not been specially reserved, a few should be taken up immediately and potted, care being taken to select the most compact and perfectly-formed specimens.

In potting, select porous or soft-baked pots, proportionate to the size of the plant, and place in the bottom of each at least an inch of broken pots in order to insure perfect drainage. Keep the plants in the center of the pots, and firm the soil well around their roots. When the plants are potted, water thoroughly, and place in a shady situation for a week or ten days, after which time they should be exposed to the sun. Have them well supplied with water, and remove all flower-buds until it is time to bring them inside, which will be on the approach of cool weather. Give them a light, sunny situation, and an average temperature of fifty-five degrees. Do not crowd the plants, and turn them occasionally, so as to develop an even, symmetrical shape.

The most suitable compost for geraniums is a mixture of two-thirds well-rotted sod from an old pasture; one third well-decayed manure, and a fair sprinkling of bone-dust, thoroughly mixed and pulverized before using. Water should be given as often as necessary, care being taken to give an ample supply, and when the pots become filled with roots, liquid manure water should be given twice a week. One ounce of guano, dissolved in two gallons of water, will be a proper proportion for this purpose.

When large specimens are desired the plants should be repotted as often as the pots become filled with roots, or until they have reached the desired size, when they can be treated as above advised.—*Garden.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Small flowers are often more desirable than large ones. They have a delicate beauty and a modesty seldom found in a large flower.

The best way to combat the blackberry blight is to plant a new patch every two or three years on a new spot. When the old bushes are destroyed, burn them.

We would discourage the practice of pruning fruit trees in the fall or early winter. Early spring, or else in June, appear to be better seasons for pruning. —*Cultivator.*

Double tuberoses often degenerate. Just why they do so has not been clearly demonstrated. The single ones have the advantage of flowering nearly two weeks earlier than the double ones.

Try a handful of nitrate of soda on two hills of late sweet corn. Spread it on evenly and rake it in. You will see a difference in the color of the leaves in two days after the first shower if your land needs nitrogen.

If green trees are cut while in leaf, they will dry sufficiently to be reasonably good fuel by the middle of winter. It is not necessary or advisable to cut them up now; only sever them from the root, that the work of seasoning may commence at once.

A good way of utilizing the bed and banks of streams is to sprinkle a little watercress there. It will flourish for countless years, and near a city is a profitable crop to market. This is one of the earliest salads in spring, and the demand of it is increasing.

Kerosene oil and milk, in the proportion of one quart of the former to five quarts of the latter, makes a wash which will destroy the apple-tree bark louse. It will also kill the striped cucumber and squash bug, and many other pests. It can be applied with a large syringe.

A great deal of butter is injured in quality before the milk is brought from the barn or stable. If poor butter is the result the housewife or dairymaid is not the one to hold responsible. If cows are well bedded, and the milker uses due care, there will be much fewer complaints of ill-flavored butter.

Fields that have been newly seeded should have the stones gathered in heaps before the cold weather for removal. The removal may be done when the ground is frozen if those fast in the ground are placed in heaps. The roller in the spring will press into the soft earth the stones too small to be easily picked up.

It should be remembered that for winter grain the best use of the roller is to compact the seed bed before putting in the grain. The rough surface left in drilling is rather an advantage, as it protects the grain from the severity of winter. There are, however, seasons and places in which after-seeding is advisable.

The fall is probably the best time to top dress grass as the rains now due make a growth which prevents the coarser particles from washing away. The winter snows and rains carry the valuable portions of the manure among the grass roots which will be responded to by an earlier and more vigorous growth in the spring.

Every fall there is a great deal of refuse gathered around the fields, which should be piled up and burned. Much of it will consist of weeds, whose final cutting has not entirely prevented seeding. If left till spring these seeds will fall to the ground, and burning the refuse will then miss one of its most important objects.

The gizzard of fowls is admirably adapted for grinding the hardest grains, and it is well to give it something of this to do. Feeding fowls with meal and water or soaking grain for them is a waste of labor. Even young chickens thrive better on whole wheat or screenings than on meal mixed with water. The drink needed is better given separately.

The fall is the best time to deepen and clean open ditches. The grass and weeds that grow on their sides should all be removed, so as to leave a free course of water. Especially if willows have got a foothold on the banks, they should be pulled up by the roots. It is impossible to keep an open ditch in good working condition where its banks are infested by willows.

It is generally supposed that no animal will eat bean fodder excepting sheep. It may be important to know that, after a little use of them, cows become very fond of beanstalks and will eat them in preference to good hay. Refuse beans may be boiled and fed to fattening hogs, mixing at first with other grains until the animals become used to the new diet.

Fuchsias are raised from seed by florists who wish to obtain new varieties. The plants are brought into bloom in about a year. The millions of plants yearly raised are produced from cuttings. Pinching in the ends of the shoots of a fuchsia probably retards its blooming somewhat, but it causes numerous branches to form, and improves the shape of the plant and makes possible the production of a greater number of flowers.

The fine dust from much traveled roads has considerable manuring properties. Some farmers have used it as a divisor to more evenly distribute phosphate in drilling grain. It is excellent to cover hen droppings, as it absorbs the ammonia which would otherwise escape. In cities the street scrapings consist very largely of the droppings from horses, and are readily appropriated by market gardeners and farmers living within a few miles.

Dr. Sturtevant has been counting the heads affected by smut in a plat of oats of different varieties, apparently not much injured. He found that 6 1-2 per cent. were destroyed. Contrary to the belief of many farmers, it was shown that the oats growing on poor, thin soil were worse smutted than that which grew stronger. This indicates that deficient vigor predisposes to the disease, and suggests liberal manuring, especially with mineral fetilizers, as a possible remedy.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Delicious pudding sauce is made of mixed fruits, chopped fine, and cooked until soft. Thin properly with water, sweeten, and lastly add a well-beaten egg. Serve cold or hot.

To remove ink stains from printed books, etc., take a little oxalic acid, which dissolve in a small quantity of warm water, then slightly wet the stain with it, when it will disappear, leaving the text uninjured.

Flowers may be kept very fresh over night if they are excluded entirely from the air. To do this, wet them thoroughly, put in a damp box, and cover with wet raw cotton or wet newspaper; then place in a cool spot.

An entree of small new carrots is made by first making some rich, well-seasoned stock, then boil the carrots until tender in salted water. When done slice them thin and drop them into a sauce pan containing the stock. Let them just come to a boil, then serve.

A receipt for tomato pie is as follows: Peel and slice enough green tomatoes to fill one pie; to this allow four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one of butter, and three and a half of sugar, flavor with nutmeg, bake with two crusts very slowly. If you choose you may stew the tomatoes first, and then there is no danger of the pie being too juicy.

An excellent dish for a plain home dinner is made by stewing some veal until it is tender, thicken the gravy with flour, and season with pepper and salt, and put in enough butter to flavor it; then make a nice crust like biscuit dough, have it when baked an inch and a half thick. Put the veal and gravy into an earthen pudding dish and cover the dish with the crust. Bake and serve hot.

To clean stained woodwork which is also varnished, an old housewife recommends the saving of tea leaves from the teapot for a few days. Drain them, and when you have a sufficient quantity put them in clean, soft water; let them simmer for half an hour. When almost cold, strain them out, and dipping a flannel cloth in the water, wipe off the paint, drying it with another flannel cloth. One cup of tea leaves to one quart of water is the due allowance.

Grandeur of a Glacier.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* writing from Glacier Bay, Alaska, thus describes Muir glacier: We went into Glacier bay, among the icebergs, early in the day, and anchored within half a mile of the face of the glacier. All our party then went on shore, spending the entire day on this stupendous river of ice. As we gazed upon it our mouths were closed and our tongues were silent, for we were dumb with astonishment, while that great ice slide dragged slowly on its dreary way, at the probable rate of a quarter of a mile per year.

At the face or front it presents a perpendicular wall of ice 500 feet thick and varies from three to ten miles in width, extending back to the north probably 150 miles. Hundreds of tons of ice are falling off the face of this great glacier every few minutes into the bay, splashing the water more than fifty feet high and rolling up waves that tossed our ship like a small toy boat. As the great icebergs fall off into the water below, which is twenty-five fathoms deep, sharp reports like the discharge of heavy artillery are constantly heard. This is caused by the splitting up of the enormous ice fields above.

The appearance of the ice, the most pure in the world, is dazzling to the eye, all the tints of blue, from the most delicate to the deepest indigo, being represented. The top surface abounds with little hillocks and miniature mountains of ice. Great areas of earth, gravel and large rocks the size of a house are carried on the top of the ice fields from place to place as this great floe, more than a thousand feet deep, of solid ice, wends its weary way.

This brief description does not half tell the story, and yet this is only one of the many glaciers we saw. Our party, many of them old tourists, unite in saying that Lake George, Hudson river, Niagara falls, Yellowstone park, and all the rest of the American scenery together is put into the shade in comparison with that of Alaska.

Had Traveled a Great Deal.

Mr. B. P. Shillaber, in his characteristic way, relates that when old Jerry Noble, of Portsmouth, N. H., was once on the witness stand, he spoke so largely, and at the same time so vaguely about the extent of the world he had seen, that the judge remarked: "Mr. Noble, you have travelled much." "Yes, sir," said Jerry, "I have traveled a great deal, but principally in Rockingham county."

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Brocades are fashionable, and will be worn all winter.

Plain velvet costumes will be the height of style this winter.

Chenille again plays a conspicuous part in dress trimmings.

New bonnets are characterized by pointed crowns and fronts.

This winter black tulle will be used extensively for ball dresses.

Young misses are wearing their hair flowing loose down the back.

The Princess of Wales designs the styles of her children's dresses.

Bronze slippers and old gold stockings are popular for house wear.

Female telegraph operators in Germany receive $240 a year, with no vacation.

Roman silks in unique patterns are among the new high-priced dress goods.

Bonnet garniture is fashionably worn, massed at the top instead of on one side.

Plumes, fancy feathers and adjustable front pieces are preferred trimmings in millinery.

No class of dress goods exhibits this season a larger number of novelties than do wool fabrics.

Thirty thousand women are said to be engaged in the manufacture of artificial flowers in Paris.

Woolen dress fabrics give the impression of great weight and a general shagginess of surface.

Tucks are used to trim the fronts of skirts with which the old-fashioned curtain drapery is formed.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says tobacco chewing is becoming a habit with many women in that city.

In one of the mountain counties of Kentucky a woman has held the office of justice of the peace without legal authority for the last ten years.

A Present for the President.

The state department at Washington has received advices from our minister at the court of Siam that a very handsome present for President Arthur has been received at the legation in Bangkok, consisting of a Malay kriss of the finest temper, with a solid gold hilt, and encased in a gold alloyed scabbard, and two spears of quaint Malay fashion, with gold sheaths for the beautifully polished blades. They are reported to be of great beauty, and are very valuable. They were sent to the President under singular and interesting circumstances. Many Americans, particularly if either owners or underwriters, will remember that in 1881 the bark Coringa, of Boston, while on a voyage from Siam to Java, went ashore, during a heavy gale, at a point on the peninsula of Malacca, called Tuluban, and went to pieces almost immediately. The crew and officers reached the shore safely, and were received by the chief at that point most hospitably. He took the captain, his wife and child into his own house, and provided for the others in the village. He kept them for nearly a month, and treated them with the utmost kindness and courtesy. When the news reached Bangkok, our minister at that port took the necessary steps for sending relief, and they were all brought up to that port and shipped via Singapore to the United States. Our minister, Gen. Halderman, in his recommendation to the government on the matter, recommended that this hospitality shown to distressed Americans should not go unrewarded, and on this recommendation the government caused a valuable gold medal to be struck and sent out, together with a Winchester express rifle mounted most elaborately, and gilt and nickeled profusely. These were sent to Gen. Halderman, and by him presented in person to the chief, at his own village in Tuluban. The poor rajah was quite overcome by the great honor done him, for, as he thought, a trifling act of kindness, and, in return for the attention shown him, had these superb presents prepared for transmission to his brother chief of the American confederation. Tuluban is a Malay and Mahomedan state, though a dependency of Siam and attached to the province of Patani.

A Santa Barbara (Cal.) fisherman has found near San Miguel Island a little island about three acres in extent, which was so covered with sea-fowls' nests that it was difficult to walk without treading on the eggs. The man says it would be easy to load a ship with eggs from that island. The real owners of them were gulls, shags, and a small bird called the salt-water duck. Though so close neighbors, they appeared to live in perfect peace. Don't you think it strange that each bird could know her own nest?

A Press Association Rifle.

The annual rifle shoot of the Lowell, Mass., Press association recently took place in that city. A special prize of a Winchester repeating rifle to be known as Hood's Sarsaparilla rifle was contested for.

Fly stings have caused the deaths of three persons at St. Petersburg, recently. It is supposed the insects had previously settled on cattle infected with the rinderpest.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys, and aids digestion, is equally good for both sexes.

MORE drunken women than men, it is said, can be seen in the streets of London.

Despise Not the Day of Small Things.

Little things may help a man to rise—a bent pin in an easy chair for instance. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are small things, pleasant to take, and they cure sick-headaches, relieve torpid livers and do wonders. Being purely vegetable they cannot harm any one. All druggists.

THE Congo region, Stanley declares, is one of the most fertile on the globe.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	11¼	@	12¼
Calves, com'n to prime veals	6	@	9
Sheep	3½	@	4
Lambs	5	@	6
Hogs—Live	5	@	5⅞
Dressed, city	5¾	@	6
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 75	@	5 50
West, good to choice	3 60	@	6 10
Wheat—No. 2, Red	85½	@	86
Rye—State	68	@	69
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	78¾
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	57	@	62
Oats—White State	34	@	38
Mixed Western	32	@	33
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	90	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	7 75	@	8 75
Butter—State Creamery	29	@	31
Dairy	20	@	26
West. Im. Creamery	15	@	24
Factory	9	@	14½
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	12
Skims	1½	@	3
Western	4	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	23	@	23½
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 25	@	4 15
Lambs—Western	4 15	@	5 00
Steers—Western	5 90	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 10	@	6 20
Flour—C'y ground n. process	5 80	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	13 50	@	14 00
Hogs—Live	6¼	@	6½
Northern Dressed	7¼	@	7½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	15 00	@	15 50
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	5 25	@	5 50
Corn—High Mixed	70	@	71
Oats—Extra White	40	@	41
Rye—State	73	@	75
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 50	@	7 37½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	5
Lambs	5¾	@	6
Hogs—Northern, d. w	7¼	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red		@	97¼
Rye—State		@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57	@	57¼
Oats—Mixed		@	38½
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	24	@	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¼	@	12¼

In the new Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos the strings are held by screws and secured directly to the iron plate, each string being held by a separate screw. In pianos generally the strings are held by the friction of wrest-pins set in wood. The results of the Mason & Hamlin improvement are remarkable purity of tone (resulting in part from the easy method of toning the three strings belonging to each tone, exactly together), with much less liability of getting out of tune or of being affected by climatic changes. This improvement has been pronounced the greatest made in Upright Pianos for half a century. —*Boston Journal.*

A NEW and pretty glove is made in Paris from the skins of young Florida alligators.

There Shall be no Alps.

When Napoleon talked of invading Italy one of his officers said: "But, sire, remember the Alps." To an ordinary man these would have seemed simply insurmountable, but Napoleon responded eagerly: "There shall be no Alps." So the famous Simplon pass was made. Disease, like a mountain, stands in the way of fame, fortune and honor to many who by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" might be healed and so the mountain would disappear. It is specific for all blood, chronic lung and liver diseases, such as consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), pimples, blotches, eruptions, tumors, swellings, fever-sores and kindred complaints.

IN an orchard of 100,000 trees at Lakeside, Ohio, two peaches were the entire crop.

* * * * Pile tumors cured in ten days, rupture in four weeks. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE are 600 German newspapers published in the United States.

A Remarkable Tribute.

Sidney Ourchundro, of Pittsburg, Penn., writes: "I have used Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs many years with the most gratifying results. The relieving influence of Hall's Balsam is wonderful. The pain and rack of the body, incidental to a tight cough, soon disappear by the use of a spoonful according to directions. My wife frequently sends for Hall's Balsam instead of a physician, and health is speedily restored by its use."

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

Would You Believe It.

Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has cured many obstinate cases of piles. This most distressing malady generally arises from constipation and a bad condition of the bowels. Kidney-Wort acts at the same time as a cathartic and a healing tonic, removes the cause, cures the disease and promotes a healthy state of the affected organs. James F. Moyer, carriage man'fr, of Myerstown, Penn., testifies to the great healing powers of Kidney-Wort, having been cured by it of a very bad case of piles which for years had refused to yield to any other remedy.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15&25c.

The Blood Would Run—For five years I was a great sufferer from Catarrh. My nostrils were so sensitive I could not bear the least bit of dust; at times so bad the blood would run, and at night I could hardly breathe. After trying many things without benefit I used Ely's Cream Balm. I am a living witness of its efficacy. Peter Bruce, farmer, Ithaca, N. Y. Easy to use, price 50 cts.

It is a well known fact! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known Dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. They are a great success. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

PUREST AND BEST COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Carbo-lines.

Sorrow and gloom the soul may meet,
Yet love wrings triumph from defeat;
And the coarsest hair can still be fine
By using Magic Carboline.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Try "Wells' Health Renewer."

25 Cents

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"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, chilblains.

A BALLOON that will carry 100 soldiers is a new invention.

Tired All Over

This is the way many people express that terrible feeling of languor, debility and lassitude which is often the forerunner of serious disease. It should be overcome at all hazard, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for the purpose. It throws off the tired feeling and gives new vigor to the whole body.

"I become more and more impressed with the effectual qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I use it constantly in my family, and believe that the health we constantly enjoy is due to its use. It is pleasant to take, and makes one feel like a new man."—E. E. DROM, Editor Westville (Ind.) Indicator.

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HAY-FEVER

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"If you are suffering from poor health or
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if you are simply ailing, or if you feel
'weak and dispirited,
'without clearly know-
'ing why, Hop Bitters
'will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the
'farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel
'that your system needs cleansing, ton-
'ing, or stimulating, without intoxicat-
'ing, if you are old,
'blood thin and impure, pulse
'feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties
'waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to
'give you new life, health and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident of,
—a miasmatic district, barricade your sys-
—tem against the scourge of all countries
—Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Inter-
—mittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady.

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

N Y N U—43

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presenting very highest excellence yet attained in such instruments; adding to all previous improvements one of greater value than any; securing most pure, refined, musical tones and increased durability, especially avoiding liability to get out of tune. Illustrated Catalogues free.

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For all Lung Troubles, whether local or deeply seated this plaster will be found to give instant relief.

☞ For Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side and Back Ache, they are a certain and speedy cure.

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To any reader of this paper who will agree to show our goods and try to influence sales among friends we will send postpaid two full size Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Waterproof Wearing Apparel as samples, provided you cut this out and return with 25 cents to pay postage, etc. WARREN MANUFACTURING CO., 9 Warren St., N. Y.

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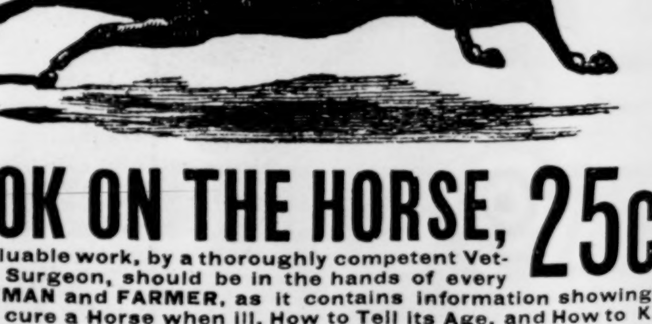
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